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FRUIT TO DO OWN 'PICKING' IN ORCHARDS

Botanist's Report Before British Association Relates Many Experiments

LIMES SHED YIELD AUTOMATICALLY

Self-Cracking Pistachio Nuts Make Crop Remunerative

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Eng.—Dr. A. W. Hill, director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science here on Sept. 4 discussed the practical values of botany in economic life, instancing the artificial production of a pistachio nut that cracks itself, lime trees that shed their fruit automatically, bananas that are shaped so that economy in packing is possible and avocados planted to produce greatly increased crops.

The rancher who finds his avocado trees giving poor results in the quantity of fruit may solve the problem by seeing that trees of different varieties mingle in the orchard.

Dr. Hill cited American observations which revealed that the avocado pear bears a flower which exhibits daily a rhythmic alteration process with the consequence that an orchard planted with trees of one variety only are not likely to yield a rich harvest. Experiments conducted in Bermuda substantiated the theory, which Dr. Hill averred was "an interesting example of hidden possibilities being brought to light by scientific research." Pistachio nuts, which are grown in California, are of no value economically if they have to be cracked by hand, Dr. Hill said, and the problem facing plant breeders to satisfy growers was to produce varieties bearing nuts which cracked naturally.

According to Dr. Hill the desired article has now been produced. In Dominica where limes are the staple industry, the handpicking of the fruit would be costly owing to the fact that limes grow on steep hillsides. In efforts to produce more satisfactory fruit consideration is being given by botanists to the need of a form of fruit dropping on its own accord when ripe. Attempts to produce a strain of banana excellent in all respects are hampered by the economic question, Dr. Hill contended.

It is necessary that the fruit should be incurved so that each cluster of fruit turns inward toward the stem. The practical advantages of this lie in easy handling and convenient packing of fruit, taking up a minimum of space in vessels. Similar ways in which botanists are helping growers were cited in connection with date palms in the Canary Islands, Para rubber and Peru balsam.

Dr. Hill also cited the curious phenomenon of musk losing its scent in all parts of the world shortly before the war. Despite repeated efforts no scented musk since has been found, not even in the home of the plant, northwestern America. He believed the subject offered a problem worthy of the attention of chemists and biologists, who might by cultivating the plant in different soils under diverse conditions regain the scent which many in this generation had never known.

Utility Official Says Trust Rules in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Dewitt Clinton, treasurer of the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company of Portsmouth, testified at a hearing Sept. 4, before the State Public Service Commission that directors of the company elected were those whose choice was dictated by H. C. Hopson, treasurer of the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

The commission is investigating the financial structure and management of the Portsmouth company and of the Derry Electric Company, units of the New England Gas & Electric Association. The commission contends that the New England Association is controlled by the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

Mr. Clinton said that he wrote letters urging holding of Derry Electric stock callable at 110 to sell to New England Gas at 100, or exchange for 10 shares of Associated Gas stock. In 1928, he testified, interest on Derry Electric bonds was not paid upon the decision of Mr. Hopson, although the company had shown steadily increasing gross and net revenue.

The Derry Electric Company, Mr. Clinton said, was sold on foreclosure of mortgage and purchased by the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company, but the New England Gas Company, he testified, was the "record owner."

Mr. Clinton is also treasurer of the Derry Electric Company and assistant treasurer of the New England company. The hearings will be continued next Wednesday afternoon.

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Trade Pact Exchanged by British and Turks

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Istambul, Turk.

INSTRUMENTS of ratification of the five-year commercial treaty between Britain and Turkey were exchanged at Angora Sept. 4 when the British Ambassador called upon the Turiksh Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The treaty is based upon the "most favored nation" treatment under which each party undertakes to accord to the other at least as favorable conditions as those given to any third nation. No new British limited liability companies with management in Turkey can be formed under it but the rights of existing concerns of this kind are safeguarded.

Experts Take Over Finances in Adelaide

Australian Business Committee Given Free Hand in State Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Faced by a deficit of probably £3,000,000 ($15,000,000), increasing expenditure, shrinking revenue and taxation at its limit, the Government has taken the unprecented step of handing over the financial administration of the state to an outside expert committee.

The chairman of this body is Walter J. Young, managing director of the great Elder, Smith & Co. shipping firm, and associated with him are Reginald R. Stuckey, Professor Melville of the chair of economics of the Adelaide University; William W. Wainwright public actuary, and Leslie Hunkin, public service commissioner.

The various political parties have called a truce while the committee is at work.

Professor Melville said the fall in national income had made inevitable a fall in wages and salaries of some 15 per cent. Following this there would be a reduction in prices of about 10 per cent, making the reduction in wages approximately 5 per cent. But, owing to the fact that welfare was, to some extent relative, the reduction in well-being would be something less than 5 per cent. It was impossible to say how much less, for that depended largely upon the temperament of the individual.

"Australia's difficulties," explained Professor Melville, "are due largely to wholesale borrowing of money for so-called developmental works. Borrowings are not brought to Australia in the form of money, but in goods, and the consequence of heavy borrowing, therefore, is a higher standard of living. This is justified only if the country's productive capacity increases rapidly enough to pay the mounting interest bill on overseas indebtedness. This has not happened in recent years in Australia."

A conference is to be held in Adelaide of representatives of West Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, to consider disabilities from which these three states are suffering under federation. This will take place at the request of the Premier of West Australia, but there is no agitation in South Australia in the direction of secession. The effort will be to secure an additional grant from the Commonwealth to compensate for the large losses in revenue which formerly was received by the states. It has been estimated that federation costs South Australia about £5,000,000 a year. The whole of the customs and excise receipts have gone to the Commonwealth. As showing the effect of the recent federal budget on the states, even South Australia, will have to contribute another £1,000,000 a year under that scheme.

W.C.T.U. Seeks Help in Wet Onslaught

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has called upon its members to pray that the organization "may be guided in meeting the attacks upon prohibition." In the official call for the fifty-sixth annual convention at Houston, Nov. 14 to 19, the W. C. T. U. said:

"The W. C. T. U. was born of prayer. Every step toward prohibition was accompanied by prayer, and we hereby call upon each state to set aside one hour in the state convention for prayer that our organization may be guided in planning for the future and in meeting the attacks on prohibition."

There will be little or no politics at the Houston convention, explained Mrs. Anna Marden DeYo, secretary. Most of the political questions in which the W. C. T. U. will be interested will be disposed of at state and county conventions.

SAFE IS LOCATED IN EGYPT'S HULL

BREST, France (AP)—Italian divers located a safe, on Sept. 5, in the hull of the sunken Peninsular & Oriental liner Egypt and brought it to the decks of the salvage ship Artiglio to search it for treasure and ship's papers showing the nature and placing of the cargo in the hold.

The safe, said to have been the captain's, was supposed to contain bank notes and information which would lead the seekers of a lost treasure running to several million dollars to a definite point in their hunt.

The safe was to be opened in the presence of representatives of the insurance and salvage companies. The [illegible] of the [illegible] by [illegible] Armen Light in about 400 feet of water.

BOSTON CRANES ITS NECK TO SEE PLANES PARADE

Scores of Ships Dot Sky on Opening Three-Day Aerial Program

In military flying formation, as rhythmical as West Pointers on parade, about 60 commercial planes of varied descriptions took the air early this afternoon to offer a striking introduction to Boston's three-day Tercentenary air meet program at the East Boston Airport.

Seldom has the city craned its neck at a more imposing array of aircraft in flight. Yet this was only the beginning of a series of aerial acrobatics and displays which airport authorities have arranged for Boston's three-day show which will end Sunday night.

Mayor Curley, William P. Long, Park Commissioner, and other city officials attended the inauguration of events. Soon after noon there was a formation of tri-motored planes followed by a parachute jump, flight stunts by nationally known experts, and races to test the speed and accuracy of landing and climbing.

The Mayor addressed the gathering by commenting on the growth of the airport and the extensive plans that Boston was prepared to carry out for its development. He said the perfecting of Boston's airport so as to make it one of the finest in the country had always been his ideal and with continued coöperation from other city officials he believed that it would soon be brought to that point.

For three days the hangars will be open for inspection and the operation of planes will be exhibited. A trophy will be awarded to the hangar giving the best all-around demonstration, which includes cleanliness, courtesy, efficiency, and general appearance of the hangar and planes. Twenty Boy Scouts will serve as guides.

Saturday will be National Guard Day. Altitude climbing to 5000 feet, landing accuracy to a line, races and parachute leaps will be contested for prizes. It is expected that Capt. Clarence M. Knox, commissioner of aviation in Connecticut, will attend these events.

Balloon bursting by the propellers of the aircraft at 5:30 p. m. will be a feature of Sunday's events. Throughout the celebrations, which airport officials declare will keep the public busy from start to finish, the blimp Mayflower will hang over or on the field for inspection.

Clearing of Slums Advised in Egypt to Prevent Riots

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—In the Cairo police report for 1929 just issued, Thomas W. Russell, commandant, makes an important point regarding the riots in July. He emphasizes the danger to public security resulting from the juvenile and adult vagrant population amounting to many thousands and including many drug addicts.

"To think of this population from these slum areas pouring out toward the city in a panic or as angry mobs is no pleasant prospect," says the commandant who adds that these people, especially those from upper Egypt, live in terrible conditions, without sanitation, often 20 in a three-room apartment, and having to buy water by the tin.

He states that the Government should do its utmost to effect slum clearance. The existence of this vagrant population whose members are responsible for the majority of crimes puts a big tax on the police force, inadequately looked after by the Government, but despite this the "Egyptian police force possesses ample esprit de corps with intelligence."

The report also points out the tremendous increase in traffic. Whereas in 1914 there were less than 1000 motorcars in Cairo, in 1920 there were nearly 3000 and last year 12,500, while only twice the number of clerks had to deal with the increase since 1920.

HUNGARIAN FLIGHT TELLS NATION'S AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—Capt. George Endres with his navigator and co-pilot, Capt. Alexander Magyar, took off from the Bishop Airport in this city in their monoplane "Justice for Hungary" at 3:15 p. m., Sept. 4, for Budapest, Hungary. They plan to refuel at Harbor Grace, N. F., in the air if the weather permits, then continue their flight, nonstop, to the Hungarian capital.

The monoplane has a capacity for 650 gallons of gasoline, and is capable of a speed of 150 miles per hour. Both fliers were trained in the Hungarian Army. The Flint-Budapest flight is being undertaken as a means of attracting the attention of the world to the plight of Hungary since the Trianon Treaty of 1921, when that nation lost two-thirds of its territory.

Emil T. Salay, meat packer of Flint, is owner of the plane and sponsors the flight. Mr. Salay, who was born in Hungary, has lived in this country 30 years, and is an American citizen.

SUGGESTS STOPPING ELECTION DAY LIQUOR

BERLIN (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior Sept. 4 sent to all German states a suggestion that they emulate Prussia's example by forbidding the sale of strong liquors next election day, Sept. 14.

"Such prohibition seems especially urgent in view of the very excited and passionate feelings aroused by the election campaign," the communique stated.

Salary Rise Declared Needed In High Government Positions

National Chamber of Commerce Investigating Wage Scale for Officials—Only Men With Private Means Eligible, Is Claim

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce is making a preliminary investigation of the need of larger salaries for higher federal employees, with the prospect that nation-wide attention will ultimately be directed, by means of this agency and others, to what is considered in many quarters a cardinal need for reform.

The most recent instance of a high executive leaving the Government to accept a private post with more pay is Roy A. Young, whose resignation as governor of the Federal Reserve Board is just announced. As head of the board in charge of the fiscal policies of the richest nation in the world, Mr. Young received only $10,000 a year, and it is reliably stated in his new job as leader of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank he will receive at least twice that amount.

In recent years there has been instance after instance of excellent executives drawn from Government posts into private business. It is only the more spectacular cases, like that of Mr. Young, that get into the papers, but in such departments as the Bureau of Standards where the engineers are comparable with those in the commercial field and the Department of Justice where the lawyers compare with private lawyers drawing 10 times their salary, there is the constant incentive to break away and leave the federal service.

A Cabinet committee of three, including Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, which is considering the matter, also has the keen interest of President Hoover. However, it is felt that the initiative for reform should come from outside the Government and it is at a hint from the White House that the United States Chamber inquiry has been considered.

Compared to the salaries paid high officials of nations like Great Britain and France, those of the United States seem small, the chamber points out. A first-rate civil service is the prime necessity for a successful government, students of the subject agree, but nations like Great Britain, which have achieved such services have found it requisite to give adequate compensation for the men brought to their executive posts.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

FOREIGN JURISTS ENTERTAINED BY BOSTON GROUPS

British and French Lawyers Welcomed by Allen and Curley

Interchange of views by lawyers of the world in informal visits does much to encourage peace among nations, Gov. Frank G. Allen declared Sept. 5 in welcoming to the Commonwealth nearly 200 European jurists, who arrived in Boston to conclude a tour of the United States as guests of the American Bar Association. The group represents England, Scotland, the Irish Free State, and France.

In responding to the greeting of Governor Allen as spokesman for the visiting lawyers, Lord Tomlin, one of the Lords of Appeal of Great Britain, declared that it was most fitting that the city of Boston should have been chosen as the point of departure, since it is the most European of all cities in the United States.

"We have seen some of your great modern cities," Lord Tomlin said, "and we have come at the end to a city which still holds traces of that old life and which to all of us, and especially to those from old England, must be particularly acceptable, and a visit from old England to New England, especially in this Tercentenary year, is, to my mind, singularly happy and appropriate."

Leon Netter expressed his appreciation of the courtesy extended the party during the stay in the United States.

From the State House the group went to the luncheon at Faneuil Hall where Mayor Curley, Governor Allen, and Herbert Parker, chairman of the Tercentenary Commission and president of the Boston Bar Association, welcomed them. Sir William J. Bull spoke for the British contingent, Justice Hanna for the Irish Free State,, and Armand Gregoire for the French jurists.

Mayor Curley declared in his address at the Faneuil Hall luncheon that he knew of no better way of cementing the various peoples of the earth into one great family than for those engaged in the pursuit of law to meet one another and work out problems of law vital to world peace.

The underlying unity of the law as it has developed in the United States and older European countries was stressed by Governor Allen and other speakers representing the visiting delegations of lawyers. At the reception in the Hall of Flags, and later at the luncheon in Faneuil Hall, this note ran through the addresses.

"The constant influences of different faiths, of memories, of hopes and ideals, which have expanded into the enlightened codes of our American laws," Governor Allen declared in the Hall of Flags, "may be surely traced to our common ancestry, not only the Scotch, the Irish and the English settlers of our New England, but to the adventurous and valiant French as well."

English Women Act as Unofficial Aunts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"I'll be an aunt to you" is the new version of an old saying which is being welcomed by hundreds of busy housewives who are finding themselves suddenly presented with that most priceless possession—an unattached aunt with time on her hands and a passion to be helpful.

Under the leadership of Mrs. E. W. Hardy, of Manchester, the Voluntary Unofficial Aunts met recently to explain their objects and attract new recruits to their cause; and they offered, between them, an almost unbelievable vision to many other women to whom release from work had, during the years, dwindled to little more than a dim memory.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Sir Henry Chilton, first British Ambassador to Chile, arrived Sept. 2.

RELIEF RUSHED TO DOMINICAN STORM REGION

Rehabilitation Begun—Hoover Backs Move—Funds to Be Requested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The work of rehabilitation in Santo Domingo began promptly Sept. 4 as government and private agencies mobilized their resources for extending relief.

First authentic reports sent to the State Department and Red Cross over resumed cable and wireless services checked with newspaper accounts as to the pressing need for relief work as the republic began to gather up the scattered threads of its daily life. Full reports were laid before President Hoover as head of the American Red Cross and the Chief Executive prepared to issue a nation-wide appeal which will mobilize every available agency for the task of rehabilitation. James L. Fiezer, vice-chairman of the Red Cross, brought to the White House the first authentic estimate of the damage to be remedied, which indicated that there was even a bigger work of reconstruction ahead than had at first been supposed.

The observations were made by air and from the ground and indicated that approximately 29,000 are homeless with 4700 buildings destroyed and another 200 damaged. The report was made by Capt. Antonia Silva, manager of the Porto Rico Red Cross chapter at San Juan, who went to the scene by air. Casualties were estimated at 1000 in the city itself with 2½ times that number of injured. No estimate was made for the area outside the city of Santo Domingo.

Cots, food units and supplies were being rushed by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico, it was stated, but these would not be adequate and the plea for quick outside help was passed on to the White House. With the navy and marine corps turned from martial to relief agencies and rushing aid, President Hoover sat at his desk in the White House sending out order after order that concentrated new relief efforts upon the scene. Naval vessels in the area were detailed to convey supplies as mobilized, while government airplanes were enlisted to carry supplies of the most needed articles.

On receipt of a plea of President Trujillo, a cash credit of $15,000 was sent to Charles B. Curtis, American Minister at Santo Domingo, "as an immediate initial appropriation for the first emergency relief work," by the Red Cross.

Charles L. Mitchell, weather forecaster, credited Santo Domingo with saving Cuba and Florida from the storm. Dissipated by Santo Domingo's high mountain peaks, the storm has so lessened that no warnings whatever were ordered along the Florida and Gulf coasts.

$10,000,000 to Help Conserve Wild Life

NEW YORK (AP)—An organization to conserve American wild birds and game, to be endowed with $10,000,000 and headed by Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri, at a salary of $50,000 a year is being formed by Joseph P. Knapp, chairman of the executive committee of the Crowell Publishing Company and chairman of the board of P. F. Collier & Son.

Mr. Hawes's decision not to become a candidate to succeed himself was announced in letters to friends in which he inclosed a copy of a letter he had written to Mr. Knapp accepting the presidency of the conservation organization.

The program of the organization embraces the establishment of bird and game refuges throughout the United States and coöperation with federal and state governments in the enactment of legislation and regulations for the conservation of wild life. Mr. Hawes is known as an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman.

EUROPE URGED TO DEVELOP GREATER UNITY

French Industrial Expert Says Response to Briand Plan Unsatisfactory

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Europe's relative lack of raw materials is urged as the strongest argument in favor of economic coöperation by Etienne Pougère, Deputy, and expert in industrial matters. He declares that though North America represents only one-thirteenth of the population of the globe it commands 30 per cent of the raw materials and this places it in an exceptionally privileged situation. Europe has less than half this quantity which further tends to diminish.

At the moment when the possibility of a European federation is about to form the subject of deliberations at Geneva these facts are considered important. Europe, which has a deficit, must necessarily be dependent to some extent. This would appear to make rivalry with another continent impossible. Nevertheless it can sensibly reduce the deficit and produce at lower prices articles which require those raw materials with which Europe is well provided.

To do so it must establish its economic organization on new foundations. It must think of itself as a larger unity. It must render less impregnable the frontiers which now constitute barriers between nations.

The question for European peoples is then whether they will understand the need of such reorganization or whether they will follow the lead of those who think of racial supremacy or revenge for injuries or demagogic tyranny. That is Europe's dilemma. If one way is chosen there will be greater common prosperity. If the other way is chosen there may be calamity. M. Fougère appears to be somewhat disturbed by the replies to the Briand questionnaire which indeed are regarded by many European politicians as rather unsatisfactory. It is difficult to foresee what is to be the future of Europe unless there is general agreement on specific means of effecting some degree of economic union.

What can be said with certainty, M. Fougère states, is that Europe will not recover the situation which it once held in the world unless it puts its economic affairs in order. Nothing important and durable will be done unless the eventual contractants are animated by perfect sincerity of sentiment and robust confidence in success.

The alternative is a system of political alliances. These warnings of M. Fougère come opportunely. It is pointed out that the commercial balance of Europe shows a deficit every year owing to the importation of foodstuffs and industrial material. It is time that something be done to regain equilibrium.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, has passed through Paris on his way to Geneva and M. Briand with his colleagues leaves on Sept. 6. It is understood that brief Franco-British conversations in Paris were marked by cordiality.

Peace Negotiations Strike Snag in India; Compromise Sought

BOMBAY (AP)—Peace negotiations in India between the Government and the civil disobedience leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus, officially broke down Sept. 4.

POONA, India (AP)—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. Jayakar renewed their efforts Sept. 4 to compromise India's dispute with the British Government by visiting Mahatma Gandhi for a three-hour conference.

Meanwhile the Government took new steps to end reported disaffection among the agriculturists of Islampur, in the Satara district of Bombay Province. In response to a call for help from the Islampur police, a force of 125 armed police, with Indian officers, was started for the scene in motorlorries. An active drive against the agriculturalists, reported to have defied the Government, is expected.

The Islampur residents have left their homes and joined fugitives from Kholapur, who were in the hills on the border of Kholapur State and the Satara district, and are armed with all sorts of weapons.

'Help' in Connecticut City to Assist Needy

By the Associated Press

New Britain, Conn.

CITY employees here will be taxed 2 per cent of their salaries for the next three months to provide a Christmas fund for needy families, it was announced Sept. 4 after a meeting of city department heads.

It is estimated about $9000 will be collected. Police and firemen were reported to be unanimously in favor of the proposal.

French Fliers Leave Dallas For Louisville

Take Off on First Lap to Washington for Hoover Reception Sept. 8

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, French air voyageurs, pointed their scarlet sesquiplane "?" toward Louisville, Ky., Sept. 5.

The Frenchmen, who started their historic ocean-spanning flight at Le Bourget Field, near Paris, Sept. 1, said they would stop overnight at Louisville, continuing Saturday to New York to be in the East for a week-end luncheon engagement with President Hoover.

Rene Racover, business manager for the fliers, said they would begin shortly a tour of the United States, a gesture of good will from France to America. The route, he said, would be the same good will trail blazed by Colonel Lindbergh.

The flight from New York to Dallas, ended Sept. 4, at 5:20:45 p. m., C. S. T., after 11 hours and 34 minutes in the air, made the French Atlantic conquerors eligible for a purse of $25,000 offered by Col. William E. Easterwood, Dallas millionaire.

Colonel Easterwood, in a long distance telephone conversation with the Dallas Morning News, said he was flying from London to Paris immediately to make arrangement with the French Air Ministry for presentation of the purse, either in Paris, New York or Dallas.

When the scarlet plane flashed into view and came to rest after circling Love Field, police and national guardsmen were powerless to restrain the cheering, milling thousands who pressed forward to hail the heroes.

Rifles, clubs and the mounts of guardsmen formed a barrier inadequate to curb the throng. Finally the fliers made their way to the administration building, where they spoke a few words into a microphone, while guards continued to oppose the crowd.

Later Captain Coste and M. Bellonte, sitting on the folded top of an automobile, smiled and waved at banks of cheering spectators as they paraded through the city.

In a short interview Captain Coste said the success of his flight was due to preparation. At the banquet the voyageurs of the air were officially welcomed to Texas by Cullen F. Thomas, Dallas attorney, in behalf of Gov. Dan Moody. The airmen expressed their pleasure at the reception. They were presented silver plaques as a souvenir of their visit.

The airmen were pleased to learn that the "?" was undamaged by the mêlée at Love Field. Immediately after the landing it was placed in a hangar, inspected by a picked crew of mechanics and placed under a heavy guard of police and firemen.

Fliers to Have Busy Time While Visiting President

WASHINGTON (AP)—A typical Washington welcome from the highest government officials and the ranks of the capital's citizenry has been arranged for the three-day visit of the two French air heroes, Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte.

The reception will reach its climax in a formal luncheon at the White House Monday, but before and after that, they will be the center of a continuous round of events acclaiming their ocean-spanning feat.

Under the tentative program announced by the French Embassy, the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Steam Shovel Digs Into Age-Old Strata and Turns Pages of Virginia History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A twentieth century steam shovel boring foundations for the new addition to the Federal Reserve Bank Building here is digging through geological history to open up pages of Richmond's past, according to Arthur Bevan, state geologist. He saw, he said, a once great inland seaport in the various strata of earth laid down by the ages and turned up by the shovel.

The excavation is now 32 feet below the surface, revealing three clearly defined strata, he pointed out.

Near the bottom there have been exposed about 15 feet of dark blue or greenish-gray clay, fine grained and soft, containing many glistening particles of mica, scattered specks of vegetation, bits of bark, stems, oyster shells, snails and clams.

Above the blue clay, he pointed out about seven feet of light gray yellow-stained clay, containing specks of mica, wood and shells. The top layer, below the sidewalk, is orange-colored sand and gravel, a poorly assorted mixture of well-rounded pebbles and coarse sand.

Tidewater Virginia and the Piedmont were parts of a great highland, he said, when the granite which is now below these three strata crystallized into rock from molten lava.

"Millions of years later," said Mr. Bevan, "the sea spread over the Richmond area. Waves beat against the granite shore, and flooded streams deposited their loads of rock waste and soil from the Piedmont region into the sea here. These streams were so sluggish that only fine mud and bits of mica were dumped into the ocean. Waves and currents spread the sediment over the sea floor. Leaves and other parts of plants fell into the water along the shore and the rivers which flowed to the ocean.

"Oysters, other mollusks and clams found congenial abodes upon the mud flats covered with shoal waters. Some of their shells were buried, thus becoming the interesting and informative fossils in the dark blue clay." He called this clay the Calvert formation of the middle Tertiary age. The withdrawal of the sea left the river to dig its channel deeper and form the harbor which Richmond possesses today at the foot of the falls, he said.

REICH TRADE SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Lower Prices Needed to Regain Export Markets—Capital Gain Forecast

ITALY FORESEES END OF BUSINESS SLUMP

Increase in Use of Electricity Offsets Decline in Many Staple Industries

Reports from Berlin indicate the first definite signs of business recovery in the Reich, and a dispatch from Rome tells of the Italian Government's determination to expand public works and thus give employment to about 100,000 men.

While both Italy and Germany are seriously affected by the curtailment of the export market, economists see better times ahead and the ability to weather any financial storm.

In each country the question of declining prices for raw materials and finished products is paramount, the public in Italy, especially, complaining that retail prices are not falling in their proper ratio to wholesale charges. The general attitude, however, expresses confidence in the outlook for trade and industry.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—First indications of the beginning of improvement in Germany's economic conditions are now seen by the Bureau for Business Investigations as becomes apparent from its latest quarterly report.

Conditions in the iron and textile industries have improved slightly and the bureau expects further stimulation of industry generally by orders from the farming districts and it believes that the amount of capital at disposal of the international money market will increase.

On the whole, however, German economics are still in a state of depression, which is partly lined up with the world depression.

Industrial activity in Germany is from 15 to 20 per cent lower than last year. Unemployment in August reached the figure of 2,850,000, or 1,500,000 more than last year.

Owing to the lower power of consumption in foreign markets, it is not possible to stimulate business by exportation. Export increase can only be achieved by lowering prices.

Lower raw material prices, however, are leading to the lowering of prices for finished products, as, for example, in textiles, but this cannot be said of all branches of industry.

The Reichstag's dissolution introduced a note of uncertainty and disturbed consolidation of the money market. Foreign credits are yet lacking and in some instances German capital has been leaving the country.

The bureau believes that if the Government reformed its finances, confidence would be restored and industry stimulated. This is exactly what the Government promises to do, as becomes evident again from the recent speech of the Minister of Finances.

Italy to Aid Employment by Public Works Program; Financial Strength Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—All the statistical data now available for the first six months of the current year indicate that the world-wide crisis is casting its shadow over Italy. Here it is perhaps felt more acutely than in many other European countries, determining continuous price deflation, marked agricultural depression, industrial stagnation, heavier unemployment and reduced trade.

Yet, in spite of all these adverse factors, the general opinion in industrial circles is that Italy, still suffering from the grave economic error of the lira's stabilization at too high a rate, will sustain the present severe strain and will surmount the difficult trials.

During the first six months of 1930 the total foreign trade greatly declined. Exports fell from 7,514,000,000 lire ($375,700,000) in the first half of 1929 to 6,512,000,000 lire in the corresponding period of 1930, and they can hardly be expected to increase so long as prices remain at their present high level. Imports, too, have declined, and the adverse trade balance shows an improvement of 1,400,000,000 lire over the first half of last year. The trade deficit, however, remains very high (over 3,000,000,000 lire), and it is possible, in view of the smaller Italian harvest, that wheat imports will become heavier in the second half of the current year.

Electric Business Grows

The sustained output of Italian industries is confirmed by the heavier consumption of electric power, offset by no decline in imports of coal and fuel oils; the figures for goods loaded in Italian ports show 4,865,376 tons in the first half of 1930, as against 4,799,637 tons in the corresponding period of 1929; the decline of goods unloaded is heavier, but this is accounted for by the smaller wheat imports. The output of the iron and steel trades declined by 284,893 tons, corresponding to a similar moderate decline in building activities. On the other hand, the output of rayon rose by over 1,000,000 kilograms, and the output of hyperphosphates by about 100,000 tons.

Unemployment figures are still high. When compared to a year ago they show progressive depression; when compared to other countries with a population of similar density, but with more powerful economic structures, they show a remarkable degree of resistance to the trade

...At the end of June 322,287 workers were totally, and 21,887 partially unemployed, a seasonal reduction of 44,896 for the former and of 938 for the latter as compared to the figures at the end of May, but a marked increase over the corresponding figures for 1929 (193,325 and 10,970).

Program of Public Works

The decline in June is accounted for by agriculture and the building and allied trades. Unemployment has increased in the textile trades, owing mainly to the depression in the silk industries, severely affected by falling prices and by the situation on the American market. The activity of the food industries has also declined, as shown by 42,323 unemployed as against 21,619 in June, 1929. With a view of combating unemployment during the coming winter months the Government has decided to carry out an expensive program of public works all over Italy at a total cost of several hundred million lire, which will provide work to about 100,000 men.

One of the main causes of dissatisfaction in the country is that while wholesale and retail prices have both declined in recent years, the latter's decline has been less marked, with the result that there has been an almost negligible reduction in the cost of living. Indeed, the latest figures available show that the general cost of living index (calculated on the basis 100—June, 1927) has risen from 90.40 in June to 91.02 in July.

The prevalent business depression is reflected in the scanty transactions on the stock exchange and by the progressive decline in value of private securities. The general index number for these fell from 130 in April to 127 in May and to 121 in June. All classes of securities were affected with the sole exception of the metallurgical.

BYRD TO SPEAK AT DARTMOUTH

KEENE, N. H. (AP)—Wakefield Dorr announced here Sept. 4 that Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, conqueror of the north and south poles, had accepted an invitation to be the guest of a northern New England reception committee at the Dartmouth College Stadium on Oct. 13. New England's Governors will be invited to be present at the ceremony and Admiral Byrd will talk of his adventures in Antarctica.

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NEW YORK

AMERICA ASKED TO AID IN MOVE TO BAN SLAVERY

Lady Simon Urges Founding of Organization Similar to British Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Lady Simon, wife of Sir John Simon, the English jurist who was chairman of the commission of inquiry which was responsible for the Simon Report on India, has just issued an appeal to American public opinion in support of the movement by the British Anti-Slavery Society for the abolition of slavery in all parts of the world.

In an address under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at Town Hall Sept. 3, Lady Simon urged the formation in the United States of an organization similar to the British Anti-Slavery Society, and declared that there are at least 5,000,000 slaves in the world today for whose liberation all peoples should work.

"It comes as a great surprise to many persons in England and America to hear of the extent to which slavery still prevails in some parts of the world," she said. "It is easy and natural for people living in countries where slavery was long ago abolished to assume that it no longer exists. Yet the fact of the matter is that there are still 19 areas of the world in which slavery remains and the total number of bond slaves, who are the property of masters to do what they like with and who are exposed to the cruelties and degradations which such a system always tends to bring in its train, is not less than 5,000,000 of men, women and children, and it may be many more.

"The chief incentive and support to international action is public opinion, and it is to the humane and enlightened public opinion of the United States that I am making an appeal.

"Slavery in any form in any place, carried on by any people, is the common concern of every civilized nation. I wish to appeal to the great people of America to commemorate their signing of the Anti-Slavery Convention by coöperating with the British Anti-Slavery Society in getting public opinion aroused on this great crime."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations; Boston, exhibitions and demonstrations, Airport, altitude, 6:30; exhibition of the Arbella, full-sized reproduction of Governor Winthrop's ship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10.

Field and Forest Club, meeting, Excursion Committee, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Garden Party, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, speakers, Gov. Frank G. Allen, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, Joseph E. Warner, Edith Nourse Rogers and others, Randot Farms, 24 Hampstead Street, Methuen, 2:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; talk on museum pets, illustrated with specimens from the "live museum," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Brookline Bird Club; bird walks, Granite-ville, all day trip; Putterham Meadows with optional extension to Arboretum, take Chestnut Hill trolley car to Hammond Street, meet there at 2.

Field and Forest Club; woods walk from Kendall Green to Prospect Hill and Waltham, meet at North Station for 1:27 (D. S. T.) train to Kendall Green.

Appalachian Mountain Club; take 1:36 train at South Station for Dover.

Tercentenary celebrations; Boston, speed race, National Guard and regular army planes, 3, altitude race, 4; Salem, exhibition of reproduced pioneers' village, Forest Park, all day.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 colonial portraits. Through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Art, ethnology, natural history, museum games based on exhibits. Dolls of all countries. Summer birds and their nests, prize "Kindness to Animal" posters by Massachusetts school children and early New England dolls.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Old Ship pictures. Through Sept. 13.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by American Artists.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous summer exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

Lamson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Summer exhibit.

For Other Exhibitions See Tuesday's Monitor.

Art Objects Found in British Ruins

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The old conception of the ancient inhabitants of Britain as savages clad mainly in skins and dyed with woad is undergoing a radical change as the result of modern research, and excavations now in process at Colchester, Essex, have already yielded additional weighty evidence to the contrary in the shape of several hundredweights of pottery from the site of a town which was destroyed at the outset of the Roman occupation in 44 A. D.

The town in question is the ancient Camulodunum, capital of the Trinovantes whose King, Cymbeline, has been made famous by Shakespeare. Cymbeline reigned from 8 A. D. until 40 A. D., and in the ruins have been found large quantities of cheap Roman pottery, evidently "dumped" by traders before the Romans took possession of the country.

This pottery was produced by mass production and slave labor from factories in Belgium, Italy, and the Rhineland, and competed with the native British individualistic product which, according to the Roman historian, Strabo, was kept out of the Roman Empire by a protective tariff. The Trinovantes also had enameled brooches, several fine examples of which have been discovered.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers late tonight or Saturday; slightly warmer tonight cooler Saturday; moderate south winds shifting to west or northwest.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers late tonight or Saturday; somewhat warmer tonight except on southeast coaste cooler Saturday; increasing south shifting to west or northwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight or Saturday; warmer tonight except in extreme northern Vermont; cooler Saturday; increasing south shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept. 5	Max. Sept. 4		9 a.m. Sept. 5	Max. Sept. 4
Albany	53	74	Memphis	82	88
Atlantic City	72	78	Montreal	64	—
Boston	62	74	Nantucket	68	72
Buffalo	62	76	New Orleans	78	92
Calgary	50	—	New York	68	76
Charleston	78	88	Philadelphia	68	82
Chicago	62	78	Pittsburgh	64	80
Denver	56	76	Portland, Me.	60	72
Des Moines	64	86	Portland, Ore.	60	66
Eastport	56	68	San Francisco	56	64
Galveston	76	86	St. Louis	66	82
Hatteras	78	82	St. Paul	56	82
Helena	60	84	Seattle	56	64
Jacksonville	78	84	Tampa	78	90
Kansas City	68	86	Washington	66	86
Los Angeles	68	94			

High Tides at Boston

Friday p. m. 10:44. Saturday a. m. 11:14.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:43 p. m.

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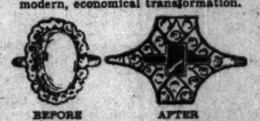

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Appeals to Americans to Help Free Slaves

Herbert Photos

LADY SIMON

MORE PAY NEEDED IN FEDERAL POSTS, TRADE BOARD SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress must determine higher salaries eventually, the trade board declares. At present, Congress is not disposed to vote executive officials salaries higher than its own members receive, namely, $10,000. As a result, salaries of most members of boards and commissions in Washington are $10,000 or less, and this applies also to other high officials under the cabinet rank.

It is now practically impossible for a man of no private means to accept a position in the President's Cabinet without suffering embarrassments and impairment of his personal independence, it is stated. The present salary scale, in effect, bars men from high government positions, just as it bars them from diplomatic positions. The theory that small salaries in office are essentially "democratic," which apparently has been a major argument against raising salaries for years, is fallacious, chamber officials say, for it makes it possible in many instances for only the rich men to take government posts. The present salary scale in effect bars men of slender means who might make the personal sacrifice involved if they had only themselves to consider, but were unable to do so when they must look to the future of their families.

The group of federal officials in the higher offices whose salaries particularly need adjustment, include cabinet members, assistant secretaries, members of all boards and commissions, principal sub-executive officers and technical men in government service with special reference to lawyers, engineers and others who are compelled to compete at close range against more highly paid men who are frequently antagonists of the Government.

Consideration of the matter in a preliminary way indicates that the cost of raising these present salaries to a material degree would not be excessive. Including only the above classes, and increasing cabinet members to $25,000, as against $15,000 which they now receive, assistant secretaries to a minimum of $15,000, and members of boards and commissions $15,000, a scale based on this general level would probably not cost the Government more than $1,000,000 a year.

Under present salaries it is often impossible to get men to leave private life for government posts for which they are suited. On the other hand, Government officials and subjected to the temptation either to leave government service before their usefulness is ended, or to be on the lookout for later private connections.

Art

Ogunquit Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OGUNQUIT, Me.—The second display of the eighth annual exhibition of paintings at the Ogunquit Art Center, at Perkins Cove, opened Aug. 6 and will continue until Sept. 15.

The jury (Charles Woodbury, N. A. Gordon Grant, Abbott Graves, A. N. A., and Nunzio Vayana) has awarded the Art Center prize of $100 to Pisretto Bianco's "Spirea."

Honorable mention was given to Gertrude Fiske's "The Beach," Anthony Thieme's "Rockport Wharf," Russell Cheney's "Elrida's Swing," Alfred Hutty's etching, "Beverly Beaches," and Jeanette Shirks' "Under the Sea."

The popular prize, given by ballots of the visitors, will be announced Sept. 1.

Outstanding paintings are those of Abbott Graves, A. N. A., "In the Solarium"; Charles Woodbury, N. A., "Marine" and "Beach Scene"; Stanley Woodward, "High Tide" and "Ground Swell, Ogunquit"; Susan Ricker Knox, "Portraits"; Anthony Thieme, Charles Curran, N. A., Pieretto Bianco, Russell Cheney, Fred C. Friesche, N.A. J. Connoway, A. N. A., Jean Nutting Oliver, Jacob Binder, Gertrude Fiske, Anna Walbridge McWilliams, Mabel Woodward, F. Usher Devoll, Frederick K. Detwiller, Hattie Burdette, Walter King Stone and Geoffrey Norman.

Among the etchers exhibiting of their works are John Taylor Arms, Reynolds Beal, Germaine Rouget Cheruy, Edwin Clymer, Alfred Hutty, George Gale, Gordon Grant, Leon Foster Jones, Fred Nagler, Anton Schutz, Jeanette C. Shirk and Ernest Watson.

Building of Congo Port Is Opposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Advices from the Congo disclose that much local opposition is being shown to the building of the new port at Banana, at the very mouth of the Congo, which the Belgian Government has decided on.

At present the port of Matadi the starting point of the Congo railway, some 60 miles up the river, is the one used by ocean going steamers. Its present 400,000 tonnage capacity is strained to the utmost, but it is claimed that when the extensions are completed in 1932 this capacity will be increased to 1,000,000 tons per annum.

The Belgian Government, interpellated in Brussels this week, states that the committee of specialists on transport recently sent out to the Congo to study that question are unanimous as to the necessity of building a sub-port to Matadi.

The project is intended not only to relieve Matadi but to act as a port of call for liners passing by to South Africa. The Government has, however, now promised to contribute substantially to the cost of the new port and to exclude it from this year's budget.

BOSTON WANTS MORE DATA ABOARD SHIPS

Transatlantic steamship companies, operating their vessels to Boston and New York, supply interesting information to passengers landing at New York as to taxi service and similar data, on their regular passenger list, printed for each voyage and distributed to those on board.

Boston is disposed of by a few lines to the effect that ships reaching the lower harbor after sundown remain at anchor during the night and come up to the dock after 7 a. m. Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Port Authority, said that many people from the western part of the United States, would leave the ship at Boston, were they familiar with the accommodations and service here.

HAMBURG EXCHANGES TEACHER WITH STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—For the first time since the war, a German teacher exchanges her school duties for those of an American. Miss Alice Pollitz, elected at Easter of this year as principal of the Realschule and the Oberschule for Girls, Lubeckertorfeld, goes via the Panama Canal to Bellingham, Washington, to remain one year.

On her return Miss Pollitz will cross the Continent, stopping at various cities in order to study the educational system of the United States and to obtain an insight into American school management.

WASHINGTON GREETS FLIERS FROM GERMANY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The German transatlantic fliers, headed by Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, arrived Sept. 5 to receive the capital's official welcome. They were met at the station by members of the German Embassy staff and others, and then went to the home of O. C. Kiep, counselor of the Embassy.

Later they were to be introduced to President Hoover, Clarence M. Young, Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and other officials. Herr Kiep planned a dinner for the fliers at his home.

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BUTLER TURNS ON DETRACTORS; DENIES CHARGES

Defends Record by Radio on Labor and on Prohibition

William M. Butler, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, last night over the radio declared that his opponent, Eben S. Draper, "had for political expediency," shifted his position on prohibition. He next turned to Conrad W. Crooker of the Liberal Civic League, who has been actively at work for the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act." He reminded Mr. Crooker that he had tried to unseat Senator Lodge in 1922, and asked Mr. Draper how he could associate with a man of this record.

Mr. Butler spoke of a former report made by Martin T. Joyce, an executive prominent in organized labor circles, and denied many assertions in a recent pamphlet distributed and purporting to give Mr. Butler's legislative record on labor measures. He called attention to a previous report made by Mr. Joyce to the State Federation of Labor in which Mr. Joyce had admitted that Mr. Butler's record was favorable to labor.

Mr. Butler, in discussing his own labor record, turned to that of Mr. Draper. His opponent's votes in the Legislature were, he said, against the interests of organized labor in 20 out of 21 measures and that he was recorded as being absent on a twenty-third bill.

Charging Mr. Draper with inconsistency, Mr. Butler demanded of him that he explain his present position in advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in view of the fact that in his campaign for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in 1928 he had declared that the amendment could not be repealed.

Mr. Butler asserted that he is an abstainer and that he is committed to the maintenance of the Constitution and loyalty to the Republican platform which is pledged to liquor law observance.

The Joyce pamphlet, Mr. Butler said, had charged that as president of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers he, Mr. Butler, had hired men to undermine the textile unions. Mr. Butler said he had never held that office.

He denied that he had voted against investigation of corrupt election practices in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and pointed out that he could not have voted to suppress the investigation of the now famous Teapot Dome case, as he was not a member of the Senate at the time.

Mr. Butler sketched his legislative career and his attitude toward organized labor. He quoted George Wrenn and Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, friends of organized labor, in complimenting him for his invariable fairness to all measures relating to labor. Present campaign methods were, he said, highly unjust and unfair.

"I am in nobody's pocket," he concluded. "I am responsible to the constituency I represent and to my own conscience."

He denied that he had ever been a lobyist. He said that he was the head of a large firm of lawyers and from time to time it was necessary to appear before committees of the Legislature to speak for certain legislation in the interests of clients and to advise clients in regard to legislation. He reminded his hearers that this legal service is considered entirely ethical and proper by the highest legal authorities and is performed by the best lawyers in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Butler said of the Arkwright Club that Mr. Joyce's pamphlet had correctly given the years when he was president of the institution, and his serving afterward as a director. He said that since 1924 he had had nothing to do with the activities of the club.

CHARITIES RECEIVE INCOME FROM FUND

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Distribution of the income from the Russian-Japanese charity fund instituted in commemoration of the Portsmouth Treaty was made here Sept. 4 at the office of E. D. Fuller, Secretary of State. The Russian portion has lapsed, leaving only the Japanese contribution.

Apportionments of $90 each were made to the American Legion Welfare Fund, the Golden Rule Home for Boys in Franklin, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Asylum in Manchester, the Memorial Hospital in North Conway and the Wentworth Home, in Portsmouth.

EUROPEANS DECLARED MISLED ON TARIFF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Comment by Democratic Party critics of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, published in newspapers abroad, rather than any feature of the bill itself, is responsible for any irritation against the United States that exists in Europe, according to

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Steel Orders Show Gains in Construction

GOOD news not only for the steel industry but for those employed in the building trades is seen in the report of new projects which will require 71,000 tons of structural steel.

These construction projects, the inception of which has come to light in the last week, form the largest amount of new construction planned in any week since early June.

Bertrand H. Snell (R.), Representative from New York, of St. Lawrence, who has just returned from a European tour. Mr. Snell said that business men abroad had the idea the new schedules called for an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent on most items.

"When I told them that the rates had been increased actually but little more than 2 per cent on the average, they were amazed," he said. It was also Mr. Snell's opinion that the public in this country has been misled similarly, and that their misconception was largely responsible for continued business difficulties.

Inquiry to Be Held Into Indian Colleges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Leading American and British educationalists are coöperating with Indians in an inquiry into the curricula and efficiency of centers of Christian higher education in India this winter. Under the auspices of the International Missionary Council, and with Dr. A. D. Lindsay, master of Balliol College, Oxford, as chairman, a commission of inquiry has been arranged.

"An urgent request for such a commission came from an important meeting of Indian and missionary educators in India which met at Agra last year," the Rev. William Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is just 100 years since Alexander Duff founded his college in Calcutta, which is the 'mother' of Christian education in India. But there has been no thorough examination of the Christian colleges in India for many years, and there are doubts as to how far some of these institutions are efficient and able to meet the growing competition and rising standards of other colleges. It is essential that there should be a thorough inquiry into the curricula, resources, and relation to government colleges.

"The commission is expected back in April, 1931, and its members will report to the International Missionary Council and the mission boards in Great Britain and America."

BROTHERHOOD HELPS 'BUY NOW' CAMPAIGN

A delegation from the local Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees called on Mayor Curley today to express their hearty indorsement of his proposal to "buy now and help stimulate business." The delegates of the Brotherhood announced their intention of following the Mayor's precept and example.

FIREWORKS AS FINALE

Boston Week in the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration will close, literally, in a blaze of glory. Mayor Curley today approved a contract calling for $5500 worth of fireworks, to be displayed Saturday night, Sept. 20, on the Charles River Basin and the Strandway.

Pudding Stone Inn

Are you longing to lie under a big oak, sit in the shade of the hemlocks, or it may be a linden or a tulip, a magnolia, a balsam or the pines. They are all here, quiet company; friendly, too, if you know their voices. Even the distant mountains broadcast in a way you will understand. Write for folder. Open all year.

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FOAMY SAUCE

½ cup Better Butter
1 cup confectioners sugar
1 egg
2 tablespoonfuls hot water
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Cream butter and gradually add the sugar, well beaten egg and hot water. Heat over hot water or use double boiler, beating continually until it thickens. Add the vanilla and serve. This is an excellent sauce to serve hot on puddings.

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U. S. Ruling Upholds Famous Perfumers

NEW YORK—Ferd. Muelhens, Inc., American representative of the original German manufacturers of "4711" Eau de Cologne, was sustained in its use of the trade mark "4711" in America by a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The court's decision ended an extended lawsuit brought by Mulhens & Kropff, Inc., also manufacturers in America of "4711" Eau de Cologne, to restrain Ferd. Muelhens, Inc., from using the trade-mark. The decision held that although the plaintiff was legally entitled to use the mark "4711," through purchase from the alien property custodian, shortly after the war, of the good will of the American plant of the German company, he could not obtain the exclusive right to the use of the trade-mark, because he no longer possessed the original recipe for the product.

Assignment of the recipe is essential to give the assignee the exclusive right to a mark, the court decided, and since Mulhens & Kropff, Inc., not having the recipe, is not able to supply the genuine, original product, it was held that "the plaintiff should not be protected in the use of a mark he can himself use only falsely."

Since 1792, it is stated in the decision, the Muelhens family has been manufacturing Eau de Cologne under a secret formula handed down from father to son. The business began at 4711 Glockengasse, Cologne, whence the trade mark "4711."

GERMAN YOUTHS VISIT RUMANIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Two hundred and fourteen German youths, divided into six separate groups, belonging to the German Freischar, society of Pathfinders and "Wandervogel," visited Bessarabia during the summer vacation.

Singing, smiling, happy and healthy this group, representing "Young Germany," opened all doors and hearts in the places through which they passed. In Jassy they were warmly welcomed by Rumanian authorities, Pathfinders and academic circles. Prince Nicolas, who is at the head of the Rumanian Pathfinders, greeted the German visitors in the name of his organization.

WEEKS VISITS RUTLAND FAIR

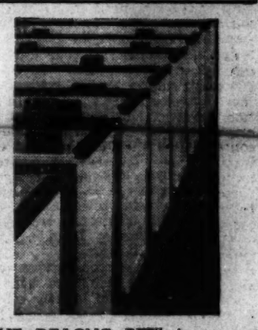
RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Gov. John E. Weeks dedicated a building at the Rutland Fair Sept. 4 to be used for exhibits of the boys' and girls' club. A crowd of 25,000 was present.

The Vancouver Daily Province

(IN BRITISH COLUMBIA)

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."



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Folder describing the features of a Pew essential to lasting comfort, on request. Dept. R, DeLong Furniture Co., 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia.

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JURISTS FORGING CHAINS TO HOLD WAR AGGRESSOR

Draft Treaty on Neutrality Would Prevent Trading With Belligerents

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Vital differences of opinion are being expressed by many of the delegates attending the thirty-sixth world conference of the International Law Association with respect to the question of the rights of neutrals in time of war.

The draft treaty on neutrality drawn up by Judge Thorvalde Boye of the Supreme Court of Norway would do away with practically all of the rights of neutrals heretofore enjoyed by non-combatant nations. Judge Boye would call upon all governments to regard a violator of the Kellogg pact as an outlaw nation and for that reason deprived of the right of doing business with neutral powers even in the case of non-combatant commodities.

Conversely the neutral nations would be forbidden to do business with the aggressor state. Further consideration is to be given to this issue. In the meantime not a few delegates are making vocal their objections to Judge Boye's propositions.

C. G. Westman of Sweden in his statement on "Neutral Property at Sea," affirmed that the time was not ripe for any extended effort to codify the laws of the nations regarding neutrality. "The first and most important thing to do," he said, "seems to be to organize the neutral states into a firm unity in case of maritime war. Such states should, immediately upon the outbreak of a war, meet through representatives of the governments, and during the war they should constitute a body actively engaged upon safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the neutrals.

Would Implement Pact

"The working out of such a plan would involve, of course, a program of conference among neutral states, a procedure thus far frowned upon by those governments who look with disfavor upon any political implementation of the Paris pact." It would be the further duty of this organization of neutral states, according to Mr. Westman, definitely to promote peace by efforts to limit, localize and humanize the war in question.

The sponsor of this plan also suggests that the proposed organization of neutrals "shall follow the development of the war with the greatest attention, and if there should arise any suitable opportunity, take suitable steps to promote peace negotiations, and also work for moderation during the negotiations and in the establishment of treaty conditions."

An amendment to the report of the committee on the effect of war on contracts has been ordered sent to the drafting committee upon the motion of the Dutch delegation. As originally adopted this resolution contemplated the dissolution of contracts between persons of whatever nationality residing or carrying on business in the territories of opposing belligerent powers.

As amended the proposed rule would refer only to contracts between persons carrying on business between opposing belligerent powers and would not refer to the case of a contract between two persons resident in neutral countries who on the one hand or the other were carrying on business in opposing belligerent countries.

Nations Drawn Together

Prof. W. von Rauchhaupt of Heidelberg, in a formal statement laid before the conference, spoke of the growing oneness being achieved by the nations in the realm of law. "Those times," he said, "in which the individual state need not take into serious consideration its neighbor states to right and left, have finally passed away. The inhabited world since the discovery of America has been opened up more or less, and has been drawn into the course of a universal culture, initiated by Europe.

"On the basis of this broad communion of cultures the idea of partnership is gaining continually in importance and expansion, and is leading gradually to experiments in assimilation between different states. In the political domain it is especially the recognition of the union of the states in public international law which will tend toward increasing connection.

"Its general aims or particular reservations have led during the last decades to the formation of powerful organizations, as, for instance, the Pan-American Union, the British Imperial Conferences and the League of Nations.

"For several inner and other reasons," Professor Rauchhaupt continued, "and more especially because of the growing intercourse which, overleaping old borders and prejudices, serves as a connecting bridge, the assimilation of laws is already in many ways a fact, and a fact of considerable importance and reach."

Law and World Peace

Judge Cardozo, in his welcoming address at the Columbia convocation, lauded the place of law in the attainment of a future world at peace.

"There is unity among the members of the bench and bar," he said, "that surpasses and obliterates the boundaries of parish, town, or state. These university degrees that we are about to grant are not given to alien groups, to men of different training and incommensurable ideals. The bond of solidarity is not new, it has been forging upon the anvil of the centuries, yet today, as the groups are brought together in this hall, the tie of a common heritage and a common purpose seems to be closer and firmer, more obvious and enduring, than I had thought of it before."

The fundamental lines on which this conference of world jurists and lawyers is proceeding were strongly criticized by Dr. Emil Hofmannstal, of Vienna, vice-president of the Austrian branch of the International Law Association. In his statement, made public at the morning session, Dr. Hofmannstal declared that the delegates in their deliberations were assuming that war is to be continued indefinitely, whereas the nations had by their obligations under the peace pact of Paris renounced war.

"This conference," he said, "recognizes war too much as a legal means of settling disputes rather than as an institution to be frowned upon. The Kellogg anti-war spirit should become more aggressive in our deliberations. The only war in which we should be interested is the war against war."

The thoughts of Dr. Hofmannstal in this connection are shared by other delegates who feel with him that the time has come for men of the legal profession to place the foundation of law under the Kellogg pact rather than to continue buttressing the institution of war.

Moore Reëlected as Connecticut's Labor Unit Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Charles J. Moore of Torrington, Conn., was reëlected president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor at the third session of the annual convention of the federation here Sept. 4. John J. Egan of Bridgeport was reëlected secretary-treasurer, and was also chosen as the delegate from Connecticut to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Arthur J. Wallace of Greenwich, and Cornelius W. Martin of Stamford, Conn., were reëlected vice-presidents, and William Steinmiller of Hartford, Daniel A. Gorman of Danbury, and Harry J. Archer of New London were elected to that office for the first time.

"Remove the threat of a trip to the poorhouse from every aged person," said Cornelius J. Danaher of Meriden, Conn., attorney for the Connecticut federation, who spoke on the proposed old age pension, the chief topic for consideration at the convention. Mr. Danaher outlined the provisions of the bill, which he declared will be passed in the end, in spite of such difficulties as "lying propaganda." Only those candidates who favor the pension should receive the votes of labor this fall, he said.

Charles E. Sinnegan of the label trades department of America, and an official of Station WMCA, New York, referred to radio as the greatest medium of publicity, and one which can do much to further the interests of the labor movement.

The possibility of founding a state trade paper in Connecticut was discussed and tabled by the convention. A resolution was passed to petition the Governor of California for the unconditional pardon of Tom Mooney.

Boardman Still Plans Ocean Flight

The plane in which Russell N. Boardman was to have taken off Sept. 5 from the East Boston Airport for Newfoundland on the first leg of a proposed transatlantic flight, is now on its way to Newcastle, Del., where it will undergo repairs following its partial demolishment by fire on the eve of its take-off.

Undaunted by the unexpected postponement of his flight, the latest aspirant for transatlantic flight honors is on his way to Newcastle where he will supervise the repair work. He declared before leaving that the mishap would not deter him from an attempted Atlantic crossing. He estimated that a week or 10 days would be necessary for putting the plane in proper condition. The damage was estimated at $6000.

When questioned regarding the effect of the mishap on the proposed flight, Paul H. Hines, publicity chairman of the American Legion National Convention, which is sponsoring the flight said, "Boardman is still extremely anxious to promote the cause of the national convention of the Legion by carrying messages of invitation to overseas veteran organizations of the allied nations to attend the convention in Boston in October."

Tusk Lies Buried 30,000,000 Years

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—Dr. J. C. F. Siegfriedt, Bear Creek paleontologist, exhibited a tusk here Sept. 4, said to be that of a coryphodon, prehistoric animal similar to a rhinoceros. The tusk was found by the Princeton Scientic Expedition in the Red Lodge coal field.

The tusk is regarded by Dr. Siegfriedt as of great natural scientific importance because it was found at a point far below discoveries of similar fossils elsewhere in America.

The tusk, Dr. Siegfriedt said, may be of a primate type coryphodon, and may lead to important discoveries of primitive type animals. Coryphodons roamed Europe and America 30,000,000 or so years ago, he said.

LAUREL HILL SOCIETY DISCUSSES HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Laurel Hill Association, oldest village improvement society in America, stressed the tercentenary note at its seventy-seventh annual meeting in Stockbridge recently. Maj. William Penn Cresson, the president, presided.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess of Andover Academy, state historian for the American Legion, traced Berkshire's part in state history. Richard Hale, actor, spoke on "Puritans and Play Actors," saying that Royal Tyler, the son of a Puritan, wrote the first really successful American play. He also paid tribute to Fanny Kemble and Charlotte Cushman. Mr. Hale said the actors of early Boston got around the ban imposed on them in 1750 by giving a series of "moral lectures." Allen T. Treadway recalled the early history of Stockbridge and the Indians who were ministered to by the Rev. John Sergeant, pioneer preacher

MANY RELICS FOUND ON COLONY FORT SITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Interesting evidence of colonial activities, buried for two centuries, was uncovered by workmen excavating for the foundation of the reproduction of Fort Massachusetts to be erected here on the site of the original fort. Boy Scouts sifted the earth thrown up by the workmen as they progressed.

Among the articles discovered so far are a three-inch cannonball, a huge eye-bolt believed one of those that once held up the main gate of the fort, pieces of flint for flintlock muskets, arrowheads shot into the old fort by Indians, wrought-iron door latches, a few bricks of old-time design, dishes, an old sharpening stone and a broken bone spearhead.

'Fore!' Leaves Him Calm

Underwood

"SAFETY FIRST" ON THE LINKS

Wildly careening golf balls of devotees slightly off form have led to this protective device for caddies and ball retrievers connected with the ancient and honorable game. This mousetrap type of armor comes from California.

Mayflower 'Family' Elects Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—An adaptation of the British Union Jack of the seventeenth century will fly in company with the Stars and Stripes over future deliberations of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, it was decided in the closing sessions of the governing body, the twelfth triennial congress of which has just ended here.

The new banner, which was chosen in an amendment to the society's constitution, will have the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field superimposed by the red cross of St. George, with the seal of the general or state society in the center.

Among officers elected during the closing session for the next three years are: Robert Munro Boyd Jr., Montclair, N. J., governor-general; Harold G. Murray, New York, secretary-general; Alexander McAuslan, Boston, historian-general; Asa P. French, Boston, counselor-general; Walter I. Woodman, Newton, captain-general; Frederick Dwight, New York, treasurer-general; the Very Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, New York, elder-general.

Radio Concern Doubles Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of Providence's youngest industries has sounded an optimistic note in the hoped for recovery from business depression. This is the CeCo Manufacturing Company, which announces that fall orders enable it to immediately increase its working force from 200 to 402 hands. The company is the third largest maker of radio tubes in the United States. Its present maximum capacity is an output of 15,000 tubes per day, but its new plant will enable the production of 45,000 tubes daily.

M. F. Mautner, secretary of the company, in announcing the increase in orders, stated that the prospect from the present volume of incoming orders indicates that the plant may work at full time until midwinter at least without interruption.

In industrial circles of Rhode Island with textiles, metal trades and rubber goods lacking the same hopeful outlook, it was felt that the announcement affecting a "luxury trade," is astonishing, but that it must portend general increased activity.

SAILORS HOME HAS SEVERAL VACANCIES

Men who have served in the navy at some time, whether during the war or in peace time, and who now are unable to support themselves because of physical disability, are invited to make application for admission to the National Sailors Home, at Wollaston, Mass.

Mayor Curley today received a letter to the effect that there are several vacancies in the home, asking him to bring it to the attention of any who might come to him for aid, who are entitled to the benefit of the home. Applications and requests for information should be sent to Richard Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, State House, Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMEN IN SESSION

NORTH CONWAY, N. H. (AP)—Delegates from 150 New Hampshire Federated Women's Clubs, representing more than 14,000 New Hampshire women, opened their thirty-fifth annual field meeting here Sept. 4 as guests of the local women's organization.

Amos Blandin, State Senator from Bath, candidate for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate, addressed the delegates today on "Constitutional Amendments," and Mrs. Marjorie Bell, field secretary of the National Probation Society, spoke on "Delinquency."

ST. LOUIS TO DISPLAY BAY STATE POSTERS

Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary posters are to be exhibited in St. Louis, Mo., during the coming month without cost to Boston, John T. Scully, director of the Boston Industrial Bureau, announced today in a letter to Mayor Curley.

Arrangements have been made with the Al Fresco Company of St. Louis, whereby 100 posters will be prominently displayed throughout the St. Louis territory within the next 10 days, to remain in place at least a month, Mr. Scully said.

MONTREAL STAYS CONSTRUCTION OF C.N.R. TERMINALS

Mayor's Action Denounced in Stopping Work in Present Time of Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Opposition of the City Council to the plans for the $50,000,000 terminals of the Canadian National Railways here has halted work of demolishing buildings on a scale never attempted in Canada.

Approved by Parliament last session, the plans of the C. N. R. call for a huge passenger station on Dorchester Street, at the site of the present Mount Royal Tunnel Station, with a viaduct running south to the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence. A great unsightly gash of demolished buildings now marks the route of the proposed viaduct.

An alternative terminal plan is now proposed by Mayor Honde and the aldermen who came into control of the Council last April, and commissioned Col. W. C. Lancaster, chief engineer of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, to prepare a scheme which would eliminate the use of elevated tracks. The Lancaster report recommends utilization of the site of the present Bonaventure Station for the main passenger station, traffic to be brought in on underground lines.

The C. N. R. engineers now say this plan was considered and condemned. The depressed tracks would be 20 feet below the water level of the Lachine Canal which they would parallel for more than a mile. Other serious hazards, they say, lie in the proposed location of the underground tracks in what was once the crater of a lake, where borings disclosed quicksands, peat and clay. The formation of the land on either side of the proposed wide tunnel is such that pumping of the ground water would be expensive and cause damage to property for an uncertain distance on either side, the engineers also claim.

The C. N. R. plan provides for the continued use of Bonaventure Station as a freight depot, with overhead tracks.

Mr. Houde proposes a referendum of ratepayers on the rival plans. The Board of Trade and various semi-public bodies favor the C. N. R. plan and denounce the Mayor for obstructing a great work in a time of depression and grave unemployment. No change in the plans can be made without the sanction of Parliament.

The plans of the C. N. R. engineers were approved by Frederick Palmer of London, reputed one of the greatest experts on terminal construction in the British Empire. Colonel Lancaster was chief engineer of the construction of the tunnel under Mount Royal. It is charged against Mr. Houde that his instructions to Colonel Lancaster were not to pass on the merits of the C. N. R. in existing conditions, but to prepare an alternative plan. It is also charged that high politics and real estate speculation are involved in the wrangle.

MECHANICS GROUP ELECTS

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—C. W. Taylor of Lunenburg was elected state councilor of the Vermont Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, at the organization's thirty-second regular convention here Sept. 4. Other officers elected were: vice-councilor, E. D. Martin of Plainfield; treasurer, the Rev. E. W. Sturtevant of Essex; trustee, C. Henry Stone of Windsor; national delegate for four years, C. C. Duval of Windsor.

Airports Visited by Government Expert Advisers

As part of a New England-wide drive to increase the number of aviation landing fields and add to the safety of those already in existence, 16 Massachusetts airports will take advantage of an inspection and advisory service furnished by the United States Department of Commerce, the Aeronautical Development Committee of the New England Council reports.

Advice and recommendations in the selection of suitable sites for landing fields and for the development and safety of present fields will also be provided municipalities on request, M. C. Hoppin, airport specialist of the Department of Commerce announces.

The service also includes suggestions as to the improvements necessary to meet the requirements of the different commerce ratings, the amount of area required for a "number 1" ranking, how to obtain reduced insurance rates and increase public confidence, and various other benefits.

Mr. Hoppin has already visited 12 airports in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Other communities wishing to take advantage of the service in the three southern New England states are asked to address the Aeronautics Branch of the United States Department of Commerce in Washington. Similar surveys are being made in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont by A. H. Wait. The work is under the supervision of A. Pendleton Taliaferro, chief of the airport section of the Department of Commerce.

TASTE THE FLAVOR

with the Instant Appeall

Adults as well as children like this new-type cereal.

Heinz of "57" fame offers an innovation in flaked foods—HEINZ Rice Flakes with *vegetable-cellulose*. Texture, daintiest you've ever known. Flavor, more delicious than you've ever tasted in cereals.

All of rice's rich and delicious nutriment is included, plus *vegetable-cellulose* (same as vegetables themselves contain).

Not a bran-food. Any person can eat HEINZ Rice Flakes daily for a lifetime with keenest relish. Both children and adults enjoy them.

Patented by HEINZ, you get this *vegetable-cellulose* and rare attraction in HEINZ CEREALS ONLY!

Serve *daily* for *one week*. The children will like the flavor so well they will want them as much as twice a day thereafter.

Your money back from any grocer if not satisfied completely.

Children can't resist the flavor. Try yours and see.

HEINZ
NEW
Rice Flakes
ONE OF THE 57 VARIETIES

What Cost To Paint This House?

1st. Grade Paint vs. 2nd. Grade

300 painters and dealers from 50 typical cities give figures resulting in these averages and comparisons:

1st. Grade Paint	2nd. Grade Paint
Average Price per Gallon $3.91	$2.70 Average Price per Gallon
Average Coverage per Gallon 40	30 Average Coverage per Gallon
Required for 500 yd. House (500÷40) 12½ Gallons	16⅔ Gallons Required for 500 yd. House (500÷30)
12½ X 3.91 = $48.87	$45.00 = 16⅔ X 2.70
Labor-recognized as "three fourths of the job" $146.61	$146.61 Labor figured same with both grades of paint
Total $195.48	$191.61 Total

2nd. Grade Paint saves average of only $3.87 first cost

But—how long will each job last?

These same painters and dealers state:

1st. Grade Paint 5 Years | 2 Years 2nd. Grade Paint

Quality Paint lasts 2½ Times longer

1 X $195.48 = $195.48

2½ X $191.61 = $479.03

$479.03
195.48
$283.55 Greater 5 Year Cost of 2nd. Grade

Forget "gallons"—figure in years of economy and protection!

Give Your House a Winter Coat!

DON'T let it face the cold rains of autumn and the blasts of winter in a threadbare, thin-worn paint coat!

If you do, you'll pay! Seams will open up, nails will "pull" under expansion and contraction. Rot will get a start to do its unseen destruction! You'll pay big in property depreciation, and higher final bills!

If the house needs paint—PAINT NOW! And paint with a quality paint that stands the weather-wear—actually gives protection and not merely appears to give it!

Quality paint like Patton's Sun-Proof will save you big money!

Study this chart of comparative costs between cheap-price-per-gallon paint and quality paint!

—and then get a good responsible painter to do the job—if he's *good* he won't be the lowest bidder.

Patton's Sun-Proof Paint

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories, Milwaukee, Wis. Newark, N. J. Portland, Ore. Los Angeles, Cal.

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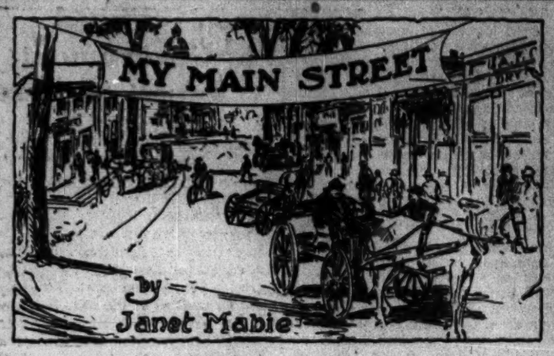

X—Fontaine Fox

For a fellow who started out sketching as most boys do, but with no perceptible gift for drawing and no vaguest thought, even, for caricature, Fontaine Fox seems to have made a pretty good job of it.

His cartoons of the proceedings of the Toonerville Trolley Folks, and of the dauntless members of the Little Scorpions Club, and of the Powerful Katrinka and Mickey McGuire, appear in upward of 250 newspapers in the United States every day. How far the pungent tales of these people have traveled beyond the United States is not easy to say.

The Toonerville Trolley is known in Tripoli, at any rate, where a government official had a conveyance modeled to scale that it might bear him in state each day through the streets of the town to his private bathing beach, with the result you would suppose: the townspeople line the streets and gape with delight at such a vehicle.

Fox was born in Louisville, Ky. His English teacher in the Boys' High School urged him to concentrate on a literary career. Fox took him seriously and got a job on the Louisville Herald. He got the "West End run" into the bargain; this run, in the private and slightly cruel intention of editorial executives, was designed to be the undoing of all but the hardiest cubs.

Fox was full of lofty ideals about the newspaper business; he intended to reclaim journalism from dusty ignobility to lyric art. But, it is a pity to relate, he innocently fell in with the dangerous "pack reporting" trick, which resulted, each day at 5 o'clock, in all City Hall reporters gathering in the press room to divide their gleanings for the day.

Got Sketch That Made Him

Fox had one flash in which he tried to free himself from the tentacles of this system. He was sent to Churchill Downs to do a story and sketch of a gentleman who had a notable antipathy to young reporters inquiring into his affairs. Fox did not know of the antipathy. He swaggered into the neighborhood of the gentleman, happily confident that the gentleman would be flattered to find himself the object of a young artist's talent. (Fox decided to sketch first and interview last.) He set to work.

The object of his attentions reacted smartly, placing a doubled fist sharply against Fox's jaw. Fox was surprised; in his flight he dropped his pencils, but he clung to his sketch; he fled to the office; he turned in the sketch. Those who had plotted to put the novice over the jumps gaped at the sketch. Others had tried Corrigan. . . . Others had failed. Here was a kid who had nailed him. . . .

"Why, it's good," they whooped. "Corrigan will be wild."

Fox found himself suddenly elevated to the throne of victor. Ludicrously, now that he had success as a reporter in his hand, he didn't want it. He would drop literature and be an artist. The editorial cabinet had the grace to wrestle with him on the point about his prospects as a reporter.

"Nope; not for me; I'll draw."

And sure enough he did. This was summertime and fall came and young Fox made off to Indiana University. He fell to practicing sketching. He made a deal with his former paper for a cartoon a day at $12 a week. This caused a certain tightness about his days. He had to keep up in his studies, and work at sketching and turn out his cartoons.

And then he discovered he had also to stay up and put them on a train that left for Louisville at 1:10 in the morning. Because the cartoons were too large to be put in first class mail boxes, and he did not dare leave them on top of the boxes because the village kids had not the proper awe of the United States mails.

Back to the Herald

Two semesters of such an exacting program were enough. Fox went back to Louisville and attached himself permanently to the Herald. (Or so the Herald fondly hoped.) But the Louisville Times made signs to the young Herald cartoonist and the cartoonist read the signs and went over to the Times. (He was still kid enough to grin at that and say, "the Herald was sold right after that.")

In 1910 the cartoons in the Times were attracting attention in Chicago and New York. John T. McCutcheon in Chicago had started to lead the cartoon away from serious political or topical implications to boy life and other homely topics. Now Louisville was rich in boys who played on vacant fields down across the railroad tracks and "Thomas Edison Jr.'s" and "Demon Chaperones" and so on and Fox took a long look ahead to what the cartoon field might be made into and he fell to putting everyday boy stuff and community contretemps into drawings.

He got offers from papers in Chicago and New York. He took the one of the Evening Post in Chicago because, at the University in Indiana, he had known Mary Pitkin and she lived nearer Chicago than New York. For five years the Evening Post readers had prior title to the goings on of "Sissie" and "Thomas Edison Jr." and "Grandma, the Demon Chaperone." And in 1910 the "Toonerville Trolley that Meets All Trains," rattled its way to public favor.

Now the "Toonerville Trolley" is no trick of imagination. In Louisville the belt-line known as the Brook Street Line was getting all the cast-off equipment of other lines and it had the original of the "Toonerville Trolley" clanking and clattering over its rails.

There are others, Fox has since found out. When he first came to New York he lived for a while at Pelham, and there was material for the Skipper and his dilapidated vehicle in a line that ran from Pelham Road to City Island.

Goes to New York Sun

In 1916 the New York Evening Sun wheedled Fox away from the Evening Post in Chicago; and that same year the golden promises of syndication for his strips were explained to him and he accepted them. First Wheeler got him, and then McNaught, and now Bell has him.

It is a legend that cartoonists, fictitiously a little lower in the caste-scale of art than portrait painters or landscape artists or etchers, work by inspiration. Fontaine Fox is a triumphant refutation of the legend.

He lives in Roslyn, L. I., in a lovely house he planned and built himself; it is set far back from a winding road, and it has a great circle of velvety lawn about it, and enormous trees to fringe the lawn and keep it indistinct from the road.

But he keeps office hours in Manhasset. I must say I was a little startled by the office hours; I have no knowledge of the trials and tribulations of cartoonists in their work, but I certainly did not suppose people whose work must demand temperament that bears a resemblance to a pile of jackstraws sould be held down to anything so clinging as office hours.

But sure enough, Fox said over the telephone, "Come along; I'm up to my eyes; but come to Manhasset; the office is there and we can go to the house later."

There is no flutter or fuss over the Foxian method of work. He is quite business-like about it. He thumbtacks a fresh sheet of paper on the board and uncorks the bottle of India ink and scratches the left side of his head just above the ear, slowly. Then he begins to draw.

"My job," he said, a little stiffly, in the manner of a man who thinks it is silly to talk about himself, "is to provide as many laughs as possible for every day in the week. I have just one rule for the cartoons. They must have a thought that is original, it must be something that could happen, and it must be laughable. That's all there is to it." He leaned back sighing gently as a man who would say, "There; now you know; let's not bother about it any more."

But it isn't, strictly, as simple as that. He must draw the strips and the full pages two weeks ahead of the day they are to be published. He must see that each Thursday night the engraver has a set of six drawings to conform to that schedule.

Mrs. Fox smiles knowingly if you ask her "Who is the Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang?" Fox had married Mary Pitkin, as a matter of fact in time to fetch her east with him when the New York Sun outwitted the Evening Post about possession of the young cartoonist's output.

Fox is a man of medium height; you see plenty of him on commuter's trains; he has no particularly remarkable characteristics of expression or manner except that occasionally when he smiles, if he will forgive me, he wrinkles his forehead to a pattern which greatly resembles the more permanent marks of a Chow dog's expression of quizzical inquiry.

"Tomboy Taylor" at Home?

There is a slight intimation in the family that one of the two Fox daughters—they are about 8 and 12 years old—is the original of "Tomboy Taylor," but the only offhand inquiries I could think of as to which one was only fetched enigmatic smiles and polite evasions. I did get a minute later alone with the younger of the little girls, and we were saying something about the cartoons, and I rather inanely asked her which character she liked the best; I thought it might be the "Powerful Katrinka" who has always completely fascinated me, or "Aunt Eppie Hogg." But the child bent immense dark eyes on me, and considered for a moment, and I think she started to be prim and then she said, in a voice that had little gusts in it:

"I like 'Mickey McGuire' best."

And I had to be careful about laughing, lest she think I was making fun of her; but it was too good to be true; here was a little girl obviously of the most careful upbringing, beautifully dressed, exquisitely mannered, and she liked the little rowdy from over across the railroad tracks best. Well, who hasn't yearned for the freedom of dirty hands and torn clothes and the chance to shinny up trees, even if brought up to conform strictly to all the rules of a politer sphere of life.

"I think in the beginning I thought of the Toonerville Trolley as a monstrosity," Mr. Fox said, in the slightly disjointed conversation we had about various aspects of the cartoons. "But I don't think so any more; I have had letters inclosing photographs and descriptions of car lines in obscure places that fit in with my trolley perfectly. It is my good fortune that it makes people laugh in New York because it is bizarre and therefore humorous; it takes the average reader outside a large city back to some carline he once rode on, and so makes him laugh, too."

There is another "Toonerville Trolley" somewhere which is drawn by a mule up a three-mile incline; the comic relief is provided on the return journey; the vehicle coasts downhill and the mule rides, with mixed emotions on the rear platform.

"The Powerful Katrinka" is a combination of two cooks the Foxes had in Louisville and part of a "Dear Old Siwash" story by George Fitch. "Tomboy Taylor" is ubiquitous; every town knows her; she beats all the boys at marbles and licks the gang's champion fighter. She does not fight fairly, but she has a veracity for all of that.

"The Little Scorpions Club" bears a suspicious resemblance to some boys Fox played with when he was in the post-cartoonist days in Louisville.

"Mickey McGuire?" Well, he lived over across, and was heir to the usual social distinctions provided in a town which is divided into two parts by railroad tracks.

He Runs the 'Toonerville Trolley'

FONTAINE FOX

Wheeler Advises Soviet Recognition

NEW YORK (AP) — Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, returned Sept. 3 from a visit to Europe which included a 10-day sojourn in the Soviet Republic.

"Everywhere I went abroad," he said, "I found the argument that America should not recognize Russia, while everywhere abroad Russia is recognized and the European countries are getting all of the business. Should we recognize Russia and enter into commercial treaties, that does not mean we put the stamp of approval on their form of government."

Alben W. Barkley, Senator from Kentucky, who went with Mr. Wheeler to the Inter-Parliamentary Union in London and spent three weeks in Russia, reserved his opinion about United States recognition.

Mr. Wheeler said a foreign trade commissioner of the Soviet, close to Stalin, had denied convict labor was employed in producing commodities sent to America, as alleged by interests which recently sought embargoes on imports from the union.

The Russian five-year program of industrialization will be achieved "without a shadow of a doubt," Mr. Wheeler believed.

"Russia to my mind represents the greatest potential market in the world for American-made goods," he said.

Mr. Barkley visited the State and coöperative farms, and said he learned something new on the question of collective farming. He was informed that 24 per cent of Soviet foodstuffs in the last year came either from state farms or coöperative farms, and that 48 per cent of the wheat was grown under one or the other of these farm systems.

Russian Press Is Silent Over Goldfields Case

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Concessions Committee and other Soviet authorities have consistently refused to recognize the validity of the so-called arbitration court which has been hearing the Lena Goldfields case in London and its decision therefore will not have the slightest effect here, its proceedings having been ignored by the Soviet press.

Last spring the Soviet Government appointed a well-known legal expert, Professor Chlenoff, its representative at the arbitration proceedings, instituted to settle its differences with the Lena Goldfields Company. However, when the Lena Goldfields Company abruptly ceased operating its concessions and withdrew its foreign employees, the Soviet Government withdrew Mr. Chlenoff and refused to participate in the original court arbitration on the ground that the action of the Lena Goldfields Company constituted a breach of contract with which that court was incompetent to deal.

Three months ago the head of the Soviet Concessions Committee, L. B. Kameneff, intimated the willingness of the Soviet Government to refer the details of the liquidation of the concession enterprises and other disputed points to a new arbitration court, but the London proceedings were considered here devoid of legal basis.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Soviet Government has no choice about recognizing the validity of the tribunal which gave its decision in favor of Lena Goldfields, Limited, according to Herbert Guedalla, chairman of the concern. "It was all in the agreement and everything was done strictly in accordance with the obligations under that agreement," said Mr. Guedalla. "The arbitrator is sending the award in full to the Russian Government and I suppose they will answer it."

Mr. Guedalla added that the decision would be upheld by any European court. The decision of the tribunal entitled the Lena Goldfields Company to claim £13,000,000 from the Soviet Government, in respect of breaches of the concession agreement signed between the company and the Russian Government in 1925.

Three Kinds of New England Deer Described by Merry-Mount Settler

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

MERRY-MOUNT, Sept. 5, 1630—Thomas Morton laughs at his superstitious companions. The thunder storm which kept us over night at this trading post sent his underlings to cover and to their knees. He remained unperturbed through it all. His fatalistic attitude and self-control in face of danger makes him a master of the kind of men who come to this wilderness for adventure or gain.

But the storm gave me further opportunity to listen to this man's fascinating description of New England. Let me give you his words regarding the "beasts of the forrest, and what experience hath gathered by observation of their kinde and nature":

"The most usefull and beneficiall beast which is bredd in these parts is the deare. There are in this country three kinds of deare, of which there are greate plenty. First I will speake of the elke. It is a very large deare with a very faire head and a broad palme, like the palme of a fallow deare's horne but much bigger, and is 6 foot wide betweene the tipps, which grow curbing downwards. Hee is of the bignesse of a great horse. Hee is not swifte, but strong and large in body, and longe legged; insomuch as hee doth used to kneele when hee feedeth on grasse. Their hids are by the salvages converted into very good leather, and dressed as white as milke.

"There is a second sort of deare, less than the redd deare but bigger than the fallow; swifte of foote, but of a more darke colours, with some grisell heares when his coate is full growne in the summer season. His hornes grow curving with a croked beame. There is such abundance of them that an hundred have bin found at the spring of the yeare within the compasse of a mile.

"There is likewise a third sort of deare, less than the other, which are a kinde of rayne deare. And these also bring three fawnes at a time, and in this particular the deare of these parts excell all the known deare of the whole world.

"On all these the wolfes doe pray continually. The best meanes they have to escape the wolfes is by swimming to the iglands or necks of land; for the wolfes will not presume to follow them untill they see them well over a river, then, being landed (they waiting on the shore), undertake the water and so follow with fresh suite.

"Next fitt to be spoaken of is the beaver, which is a beast ordained for land and water both, and hath fore feete like a cunny. He feeds on flshe in summer and wood in winter. His howse is built on the water wherein he sitts with his tayle hanging in the water, which else would over heate and rot off.

"The otter in the winter season has a furre so black as jett, and is a furre of very high price. The martin is a beast about the biggnesse of a foxe. His furre is chestnut coloure, and is a good commodity. The racowne is a beast as bigg, full out, as a foxe, with a bushtayle. His fore feete are like the feete of an ape; and by the print thereof in the time of snow he is followed to his hole in a hollow tree, from whence he is fired out and so taken.

"The foxes are redd and gray. The wolfes are of divers coloures, some sandy, some griselled, some black. They are fearfull curres, and will runne away from a man as fast as any fearfull dogge. Beares also will run away from a man as fast as a little dogge."

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SALEM, MASS.
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The Hathaway House
(1682) stands facing the House of Seven Gables across the garden (see picture). Its quaint but very comfortable rooms (some with private bath) are let to visitors. The rooms are cool, for the house is close to the water.
Close at hand and facing Salem Harbor we find the Tea Room a charming little building with tables inside and in the garden. Special meals, Shore Dinners and service a la carte—12 to 7:30 P. M.
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Friday, Sept. 5 — Fish chowder . . 27c; Maple walnut cake . 29c
Saturday, Sept. 6 — 1 lb. frankforts and 1 qt. Friend's beans 49c; Maple walnut cake . 29c
Monday and Tuesday Sept. 8, 9 — Butter bread . . . 9c
Wednesday, Sept. 10 — Baked ham . . . 69c
Thursday, Sept. 11 — Brambles 29c
Friday, Sept. 12 — Java fruit cake . . 29c
Saturday, Sept. 13 — 1 qt. Friend's beans and brown bread 33c; Java fruit cake . . 29c
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A Friendly Tip—and next time you're in town, drop in at the New England Restaurant (a Friend's restaurant), 208 Dartmouth St., for luncheon or dinner.
Friend's
Friendly Food Shoppes in fifty different neighborhoods
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ANOTHER WOMAN ENTERS SENATE RACE IN ILLINOIS

Mrs. L. H. O'Neill Opposes Mrs. McCormick as Out-and-Out G. O. P. Dry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two women instead of one will contest for the next Illinois seat in the United States Senate.

Because of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's new position on prohibition, Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, one of the leading women in Illinois public life, has entered the senatorial race as an independent dry. It appears certain that Mrs. O'Neill will have the vigorous support of the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U.

The unexpected rival of Mrs. McCormick, who is now campaigning as the regular Republican nominee, is the first woman to be elected to the Illinois Legislature. She served four terms there with distinction, and though probably little known outside the State, her legislative record won her esteem among Illinois clubwomen and others conversant with public affairs.

Mrs. O'Neill is a Republican and came close to being named national Republican committeewoman from Illinois two years ago.

Besides the strong church backing which seems assured her throughout the State, there is indication that Mrs. O'Neill will have some powerful newspaper support. The Chicago Daily News, the principal afternoon paper, appears to be enlisting in her behalf.

In her announcement, Mrs. O'Neill said:

"The action of the Republican convention in Springfield on Aug. 22 in repudiating the national platform and the Hoover policy as regards the Eighteenth Amendment alienated many of the loyal Republicans of the State. It was the intention of the Chicago wet delegation to control the convention, and they were able to do so.

"The voters in both parties who believe in prohibition were therefore left without a candidate for the United States Senate, and have prevailed upon me to permit my name to appear on the ballot as an independent candidate and one upon whom they know they can depend to stand by the cause of prohibition in the same steadfast manner in which I have supported it during my four terms in the Legislature. In brief, my platform is the platform adopted at Kansas City at the time Herbert Hoover was nominated."

Mrs. O'Neill recalled that she had appeared before the resolutions committee of the recent Republican state convention bearing a protest from dry organizations against the threatened wet plank, but to no avail. She added that she was in hearty accord with the Senate committee, investigating campaign expenditures in Illinois, and would manage her own campaign.

Mrs. McCormick at once issued a statement declaring that she was dry and for law enforcement as pledged in the national Republican platform adopted at Kansas City.

"The filing of a third ticket in the Illinois senatorial race is important," she said, "only in the respect that it strikes a blow at the cause of law enforcement in Illinois. It is calculated to split the vote against the Democratic candidate, who stands for nullification and violation of the laws enforcing prohibition and nullification and violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"The Democrats have declared against majority rule in Illinois and the third candidate now entering the field is also opposed to majority rule. I accept the issue.

"I am for law enforcement, as pledged in the national Republican platform of 1928 and as again pledged by the Illinois Republican platform and unanimously adopted in the convention in Springfield on Aug. 22, and as advocated by President Hoover in his inaugural address of Mar. 4, 1929, in which he said:

"'If citizens do not like a law, their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation; their right is openly to work for its repeal.'

"My Democratic opponent would encourage violation of the law and the Constitution, and the third candidate, now in the race, disagrees with the President when he says citizens have a right to work openly for repeal. I disagree with the two positions taken by my opponents and agree with both of the principles advocated by Mr. Hoover.

"I am a dry. I am a Republican. As a matter of fact, Mrs. O'Neill indorses my position as a Republican up to the point where I indorse the fundamental American and Republican doctrine of majority rule. On that question she disagrees with me. As an American I believe in majority rule on any or all questions. On that basis I cheerfully leave my candidacy in the hands of the voters."

DALLAS GREETS CAPTAIN COSTE AND M. BELLONTE

(Continued from Page 1)

fliers are to arrive in New York from Dallas on Saturday, and come here Sunday. They will be escorted to the Embassy, where they are to be guests during their stay and where an informal reception is to be given in their honor that evening.

As their first formal act Monday morning they will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. Then they will be escorted by Jules Henry, French Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of Ambassador Claudel, on a series of calls on high government officials.

The fliers will be presented formally to President Hoover at the White House by M. Henry at 12:45, and their visit will be followed by the President's luncheon at which the officials and a number of distinguished aviators are to be present. At the Embassy an official reception in honor of the fliers is to be given in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening will be tendered by the Washington Board of Trade.

French Fliers' Good Will Tour Definitely Settled

NEW YORK (AP) — Definite announcement was made Sept. 4 that the transatlantic fliers, Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, would make a good will tour of the United States before returning to their own country.

"The good will tour," Charles Hayden, New York banker, said, in announcing that he had accepted chairmanship of the committee sponsoring the flight, "has the full approval of the Government of the United States. The French Embassy in Washington is prepared to grant the French fliers permission to accept the invitation of the committee to make the tour.

"We have been further assured that the aeronautics division of the United States Department of Commerce, in accordance with the wishes of the secretary, will coöperate to the fullest extent to make the flight a success.

"This department of the Government, however, will have no part in laying out the itinerary for the tour, plans for this being undertaken by the committee. Upon receiving assurance from me that the tour will have no commercial aspects the Department of Commerce will probably detail one of its own planes to accompany the French plane."

Industrial Arts Popular in South

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTANI SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Phenomenal development of industrial arts in the public schools of North Carolina during the past six years is described by Prof. Edward W. Boshart of the school of education of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

"At first," he said, "the activity part of the program was looked upon as merely motivating the work in geography, history, arithmetic and English, but today we find industrial arts in its widest uses making opportunity for deeper or richer experience in all school subjects."

Fine arts work at the college during the recent summer school was directed by Prof. J. D. Paulson. "The growth of this department during the past three years has been beyond our expectations," said Professor Boshart. "The evidence of growth of industrial arts in the schools of our State can be seen by the increasing numbers registering in these classes year after year. Teachers from different parts of the State have encouraged the use of materials which can be gathered by the children in their particular localities and to give the class the benefit of ideas which have proved helpful in their schools. A number of students have done outstanding work in this way."

A Prize as a Pet

EDNA MacNAMARA AND HER DOG, BLACKIE
Blackie Was a Prize Winner at the Annual Pet Show at the William J. Barry Playground in Charlestown.

WHICH ARRIVED FIRST? GLACIERS OR CATACLYSM?

Formation of Yosemite Valley Causing Much Discussion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Whether glaciers gouged out the 3000-foot depths of Yosemite Valley from the solid granite unaided, or merely finished the work begun with some cataclysm of geological antiquity, is a question that has caused much discussion, according to officials at the Geological Survey, who announce that a monumental treatise on this subject has gone to press and should be published early in the fall.

No less than 14 hypotheses have been advanced from time to time as to the geological "how" of the Yosemite Valley, according to F. E. Matthes, geologist in charge of the study just completed. Mr. Matthes, who prepared the first topographical map of the Yosemite in 1905-6, has been engaged in ferreting out the topographical and geological secrets of the valley for more than 30 years, and has devoted himself at intervals since 1913 to gathering material for the volume now going into type.

As early as 1863, Josiah D. Whitney, chief of the geological survey of the State of California, advanced the theory that Yosemite Valley, which is from 3000 to 5000 feet deep, eight miles long, and about a mile wide at its maximum point, had been formed by "the bottom dropping out," according to Mr. Matthes. John Muir later attributed the unusual formation largely to the action of glaciers, and many subsequent hypotheses have combined glacial action with other phenomena.

The Geological Survey undertook in 1913 to conduct a more exhaustive study of the valley formation than had previously been attempted, and Mr. Matthes was commissioned to carry out the assignment. In order to arrive at conclusions with reference to the valley itself, it has been necessary to study the adjoining formations of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Mr Matthes declares, so that new light has been shed on the geology of this rugged mountain chain.

One of the chief points to be determined was the pre-glacial depth of the valley, in order to work out how much the glaciers did in gouging out the valley as it now exists, according to Mr. Matthes.

The volume, entitled "The Geological History of the Yosemite Valley," is illustrated and has several maps for which the engraving costs are said to have run into thousands of dollars. The publication is to be one in the regular Geological Survey series dealing with outstanding geological subjects in the United States.

Children Exhibit Animal Pets at Annual Show on Playground

Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, a Parrot, Turtle and Horse Compete for Honors at Charlestown Event, Sponsored to Encourage Kindness

When the annual pet show opened yesterday at the William J. Barry Playground, Charlestown, immediately the news spread to adjoining playgrounds and play was stopped, roller skates unstrapped, hoops gathered, tops picked up and dolls "armed" as groups of bounding boys and girls trooped over to the "show grounds," where pets of all kinds—rabbits, dogs, cats, a parrot, turtle, and even a horse—were having "their day."

Although the mongrel dogs barked, the cats meowed, the parrot screeched and the horse neighed as each was reviewed, order was restored when red and blue ribbons were distributed, significant of qualification as a prize winner.

One fluffy pup proudly strutted about the grounds wearing a "diamond" bracelet with an attractive bright red bow. Another displayed a string of pearls which appropriately served the purpose of a "collar."

The pets and their masters paraded in circle formation around the grounds and James T. Gilligan, secretary and managing director of the Boston Work Horse Relief Association, under whose auspices the show was held, awarded the prizes. Little Miss Edna MacNamara received a first prize with "Blackie," whose fur of silver black, was probably never more beautiful.

Edna spent the morning brushing and combing and "polishing," and she was proud—oh, ever so proud, as she clutched the blue ribbon in one hand, and Blackie in the other.

The cheering section was heard from more often than the barks of the mongrel dogs. The rabbits were popular with most of the spectators, while several little enthusiasts centered their attention upon the parrot, who puffed out green and bright red feathers for his youthful admirers.

There were nearly 100 boys and girls in all at the show—curly headed cuties, red-heads, tow-heads, all with beaming faces telling a story of childish delight. The show over, cats were taken home, dogs were unleashed, and the rest of the pets returned to their owners. Long in the memory of each little playground boy and girl will the day of the Pet Show be remembered; and, too, when the cats get together on the fence behind the houses, and the dogs meet for a chat in the alley, no doubt the events of the show will be recalled.

Mr. Gilligan explained that the pet shows are held each year at the close of the various playgrounds throughout Boston to encourage the children to keep more pets and to inspire greater kindness and consideration in the treatment of animals.

"Since conducting these shows," Mr. Gilligan said, "I have found children to have a keener interest in the care of animals. The boys and girls have learned to love and care for many cats and dogs who have strayed from their homes and often are able to keep them as their permanent pets. Besides dogs and cats, the children have found many unusual pets, including lizards, hens, ducks, and birds, which they care for during the year."

Georgia Prohibition Declared a Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Administration of the prohibition law has been a success in Georgia, in my opinion," declared Gov. L. G. Hardman, at a jubilee meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held here recently at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on the twenty-third anniversary of the passage of the Georgia law which placed the State among the first in the Union in the prohibition column.

"The class against prohibition today are telling us that people today are drinking more whisky than ever before," Governor Hardman said. "Then why do they want the law changed?" He stated that his position on prohibition had remained unchanged.

Governor Hardman declared that the bill introduced by him 23 years ago is the "simplest and most complete measure looking toward the abolition of liquor that the United States has ever seen."

Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, nationally outstanding in her work for prohibition, and who was president of the W. C. T. U. at the time the Georgia law was passed, gave a résumé of the history of the fight for prohibition in Georgia. Among others who spoke were Hooper Alexander, a member of the Legislature of 1907; Mrs. W. J. Neal of Catersville, Mrs. Mary Scott Russell, corresponding secretary for the state W. C. T. U., and Charles O. Jones, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

DROUGHT COMMITTEE NAMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—A banker and four agricultural experts make up the Mississippi drought relief committee named recently by Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo in compliance with the request of President Hoover, which will coöperate in the federal plan of alleviating distress in the dry area.

Airway Weather Stations Make Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — So successful has been the performance by two airway radio stations, one at Spartanburg and the other at New Brunswick, N. J., in radiocasting weather reports over a radius of 100 miles from each station, that the government has established a similar station at Silver Hill, Md., near the national capital.

Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has commented in the highest terms upon the efficiency of the Spartanburg and New Brunswick stations. Each uses 2000-watt power, the New Brunswick station operating on a wavelength of 338 kilocycles, while that in Spartanburg uses a 254-kilocycle channel. Other radio weather stations giving out weather information to airmen are located at Atlanta, Ga., Richmond, Va., and Greensboro, N. C.

Weather information is collected by telephone and automatic telegraph typewriters over areas up to 200 miles on each side of the airways. This information is transmitted to the airways radio stations and radiocast from there to planes flying along the airways, as well as to airports within range of the station. Each station has a range of approximately 100 miles for reception by airplanes in flight, and the distance is greater for reception on the ground.

Legislation Urged to Help Farmers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Strong disagreement with the theory voiced by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, that the solution of the American agricultural problems rests wholly with the farmers through the introduction of business methods was voiced by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, speaking at the Governor's Day exercises of the New York State Fair here on Sept. 4. Governor Roosevelt held that legislation entered strongly into the situation and referred to legislative enactments in Albany to emphasize his stand.

"Even before I was inaugurated," he said, "I was very well aware that the state government, through existing laws, was bearing down in an unjust and unequal manner on the 1,000,000 or more of the citizens of the State who live outside the cities and larger communities. I knew that there was a definite discrimination against the rural taxpayers. I knew also that for years there had been complicated studies and reports dealing with the revision of tax methods, but the legislators from the rural districts who might have been depended on to produce results had failed to take action.

"I felt, therefore, that further study was wholly unnecessary and that definite legislation was imperative.

"The result speaks for itself. In the short space of a year and a half, the farmers of this State have had lifted from their backs a tax burden which, if it had continued, would in many instances have bankrupted towns and counties and driven thousands of families off the farm.

"The big, important question that should be constantly before you," he said, "is whether you can make savings in taxes by putting local government on a more businesslike basis."

Farm Night Schools Yield Fine Return

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The 4636 South Carolina farmers who were students in evening agricultural schools were taught by 130 teachers in 250 classes during the planting and harvesting season of 1928-29, and as a result of their improved farm practices the net financial value of their crops was increased to the extent of $565,223.

This information is contained in the annual report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, now in course of preparation in the office of Verd Peterson, supervisor. The amount gained by improved practices exceeded the amount for the previous crop year by nearly $200,000.

Improved farm practices dealt with included asparagus, bees, cattle, hogs, corn, cotton, cover crops, hay, oats, orchards, pastures, peanuts, poultry, potatoes, truck, watermelons and wheat.

Aquarium Enables Chicago Folk to See Queer Fish From the Sea

Average of 12,000 Daily View Beautiful Members of Finny Tribe From Tropic Waters—New Edifice Cost $3,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Enabled to see the strange and beautiful fish of tropic waters at home in this mid-continental city, Chicagoans have flocked by thousands to the new Shedd Aquarium which is now about half stocked, with new fish arriving all the time.

This is the first time operation of a large aquarium has been attempted so far from the sea, said Walter H. Chute, director. The finny guests from Florida and the West Indies had to travel overland in a "fish Pullman" built especially for them. How successful the experiment was is indicated by the number and variety of the oceanic guests which now occupy 66 large glass exhibit tanks in the $3,000,000 edifice.

Their arrival is appreciated, for attendance at the Aquarium has been surprising. One Sunday in July the record for the day reached 39,700, and the daily average is 12,000 according to Mr. Chute.

Smartly dressed folk, workmen in blue denim and parents with wide-eyed children stand fascinated before the watery cases in which curious animals swim in comfort.

"How come it's called a trigger fish, Daddy?—Mother, why does that crab walk sidewards?—Oh, look at that angel fish with the pretty wings." Questions come thick and fast, most of them embarrassing to inland parents who are no better acquainted than their children with the wonders of sea life.

Sawfish Looks Its Name

Fish, big and little, dark and brilliant, undulate through the salt water of the luminous tanks. In one exhibit are strange companions, a sawfish, looking like its name, and a queen trigger fish, suggesting jewels more than guns. Turquoise eyes set in a body of yellow and gray, with streaks of intense paint blue about its form, and a plume-like fin waving, it seems attired for some gay fête. Its name, explained Mr. Chute, comes from the strange construction of its three spines, which interlock like a safety trigger and can be similarly released. The large trigger fish of this aquarium was captured off the Bahama banks, and was said to be the biggest seen there in years. It evidently had strayed in just in time to join the Chicago party.

"Queer fish" is a term that can well be applied to some of the new arrivals here. The toadfish is one of them. His favorite habitat is an old pipe or tin can, and the aquarium authorities have provided him with the kind of home he likes. His tank is a sorry-looking place, strewn with junk and rope as is a city harbor, and several of this family are found there cuddled cozy in broken tiles and a rusty can.

What a contrast to its neighbor, the delicate little butterfly fish, yellow and silvery white, fluttering in the water, and to the striped sea robin.

Scorpene is Odd Fellow

Another odd fellow is the scorpene, who looks so much like rock and shell that it is hard to believe it is an animal. Then there are small shark-suckers, little fish too lazy to do their own swimming who are equipped with hydraulic-suckers by which they attach themselves to large swimmers. In this aquarium they attach themselves to an enormous Atlantic green turtle who gives this free taxi service generously. The little suckers, said Mr. Chute, do not exert themselves even to get their own food, but wait until the turtle gets his dinner and then gobble up the crumbs.

Some small harmless sharks have been brought to the fish house, but the big ones are too temperamental to travel in the fish Pullman, according to the director. In one tank a school of dog sharks, born in the Shedd Aquarium, June 8, swagger about.

There are many other inmates, each with its own charm: the cowfish named for its horns; the jewfish, whose title does not refer to any supposed Semitic resemblance, but to a Spanish name of which it is a corruption; the red hind, with a sad expression, and the surgeon fish that appears to be smiling.

Over 50 per cent of the fish here now are capable of changing their colors at will, according to Mr. Chute. These clever fellows vary their hues while one watches.

New wonders will await visitors constantly as the collections increase. Most of the remaining space not yet filled will be devoted to fish of the fresh waters.

North Carolina to Surface Highway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—All of United States Highway No. 1 within the State of North Carolina will be hard-surfaced, according to a decision reached by the State Highway Commission. This route extends from Maine to Miami. In North Carolina it passes through Raleigh, Sanford, Southern Pines, Hamlet and other well-known cities and towns.

With the paving now underway in South Carolina, between Camden and the North Carolina line, to be finished before the winter season, United States Highway No. 1 will present to the tourist an unbroken line of concrete and asphalt from Canada to the Gulf.

TIMROD MEMORIAL UNVEILED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—A memorial tablet to Henry Timrod, poet laureate of the Southern Confederacy, has been unveiled in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. A large crowd attended the ceremonies incident to the unveiling.

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Household Arts and Crafts

Meat Barbecued at Home

BARBECUED meat is quite the vogue today. The delicately browned roast or fowl slowly revolving before a flame has a distinctive flavor and juiciness that some people never achieve in their homes. Many account for this fact through the method by which the meat is cooked, some believing that without apparatus similar to that at the barbecue stand, it is impossible to get the same results in the home kitchen.

But barbecued meat is merely meat that has been properly roasted. It has been subjected to heat so high as to seal the surfaces and prevent the juice within from escaping, then the heat has been reduced slightly to finish the cooking without burning the outside of the piece. It is the distinctive juices within barbecued meat that give it a distinctive taste. The same piece of meat boiled will not taste like the roasted, because in boiling the juices escape and the meat is left dull both in color and flavor. The reason so many excellent cuts of meat that were designed for roasts arrive at the table uninviting either in flavor or appearance is that they were not actually roasted; more boiling entered into the process than roasting.

The Oven Process

Barbecued meat tastes not one whit different from the same cut similarly roasted in the home kitchen. And that notwithstanding the fact that the home-roasted meat does not revolve on a spit: it is surrounded with heat on all sides so it need not turn. The only real difference between the two methods of roasting is that as the fat drips from the barbecued piece it falls away from the heat, whereas it remains in the pan with the home roast to increase the heat of the surface resting in it. By placing the roast on a hot, greased trivet in the roasting pan, even that difference may be eliminated.

With the modern oven and its heat regulator, and knowledge how to use it, it is very easy to barbecue meat. The surface of beef sears at a temperature between 375 and 400 degrees Fahrenheit. This does not mean, however, that one can adjust the heat regulator, light the oven and put in the meat and have it properly seared. Time must be given the oven to heat to proper temperature before the meat is put in, so searing will begin as soon as the oven door is closed. Otherwise, the juices will be drawn from the meat all the time the oven is heating to the searing temperature.

So it is well to have a cooking thermometer that may be laid on top of the oven, as occasion demands, by which one may gauge with fair accuracy the heat within. Such a thermometer should be part of the kitchen equipment, because it is as great a help in getting accurate results in open-pan cooking as is the oven controlled by a thermometer in producing perfectly baked dishes and roasts. When from the reading on the thermometer on top of the oven one judges that the temperature inside is sufficient to sear the meat, lay the thermometer inside and leave it about three minutes to be sure it registers 400 degrees Fahrenheit, there. When it does, remove the thermometer and put the beef into the oven without liquid or seasonings of any kind.

Some experts merely wipe the meat with a damp, not wet, cloth; others, in addition to this, dust it with flour until it is well coated all over, before placing it on the trivet. In 10 minutes, the meat is turned over to brown on the under side. Care must be taken not to pierce the meat with a fork and so liberate the juices. Fat may be pierced, if necessary, but never the lean parts. If the roast has been skewered or tied, the fastenings may be used to help in turning. When all sides of the roast are evenly, crisply seared, reduce the temperature of the oven to 300 to 325 degrees Fahrenheit and leave the meat undisturbed until half an hour before serving time when salt and any other seasonings may be added. As salt draws the juices from the meat, it is a mistake to add it before the roast is practically done.

For Various Meats

For beef, 15 minutes to the pound is a very good time allowance if one wants to duplicate the barbecued product. This produces a roast delightfully crisp and brown on the surface, graduating from a rich brown to an even red toward the center. The rare beef there is more nearly pink in color and may be thinly sliced, the juice in the process following the knife in a savory delectable brownish red. But if roast beef is preferred more thoroughly done, allow 15 minutes more for the roasting.

Beef requires more heat for roasting than does mutton and veal, and pork demands more than either. Give pork a 450-degree oven and mutton 350. For poultry and game, 300 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit give best results. For lamb and mutton allow from 15 to 18 minutes a pound to attain the same degree of roasting as described for beef. Veal and pork should have from 20 to 25 minutes.

If the meat is fat, no water will be required during the entire process. But if it is lean and disposed to dry out, add ½ of a cupful of boiling water half an hour after the actual roasting begins and, to prevent burning, baste every 15 minutes thereafter, unless a covered roaster is used; with that, no basting is required. A large roast that weighs around 8 pounds or over requires 1 cupful of boiling water in the pan.

It is in this matter of using water with roasts that most home cooks fail. Some add water when they place the roast in the oven. Others start to sear the meat in a kettle and they put the cover on before all surfaces have been completely seared. If the roast is unevenly cut, some surfaces are impossible to sear by the kettle method. Under all these circumstances, juices escape from the meat and are dried by the heat, so water must be added to prevent burning, and the meat simmers and stews instead of roasts. True, one gets a rich gravy, but the meat is lacking in both color and juiciness that characterizes a well-cooked roast. For roasting is the result of the application of intense, dry heat such as is used in producing barbecued meat.

This Scene Represents Rio de Janeiro and Is Painted on Amber Glass Set Into a Framework of Wrought Iron to Form a Pair of Doors. Thus the Snapshot Record of Places Visited and Beloved Is Translated Into an Object of Use, Beauty and Sentiment and Shared With Friends.

Underwood and Underwood

Travel Memories in Glass

DOORS of amber glass, handpainted with scenes of Rio de Janeiro, and a nest of tables whose tops represent various views of the beautiful and spectacular Iguassu Falls, on the borderland of Brazil, have been made for Mrs. O. H. Brandenburg of Chicago, who thus finds herself still amid the scenes for which she formed a great affection during a residence in South America, and at the same time the possessor of a home unique in these furnishings.

The doors are a screen between the dining room and drawing-room. The glass is supported by a delicate framework of wrought iron, and the scenes, necessarily the same on both sides, were composed from scenes and motives represented in photographs, but the transcription has not been literal, but rearranged for decorative purposes. The amber glass gives a translucent appearance and presents, according to the way the light strikes it, surprisingly different effects.

The harbor, a mountain with a well-loved drive, some tall palm trees form the background of the right door. The left is crossed by the trunk of a jacaranda tree. Luxuriant tropical foliage fills in the rest of the picture.

The coloring is subdued enough to be pleasing in an interior, but at the same time it uses the strong hues characteristic of tropical scenery. A cluster of wild orchids, several large rose-red blossoms of the hibiscus, three bright green love-birds and another tropical bird are in vivid colors, which are an effective contrast to the dark purple-blue of mountain and harbor and the shadowy greens of the foliage. The lower part of the picture melts into the plum tones of the carpet so that one can scarcely see where picture begins and room ends. The whole is very dramatic in effect. It sounds definitely the intense note which anyone who has ever lived in the tropics will instantly recognize.

The table tops are executed in a manner which makes them durable as well as beautiful. One would scarcely wish, however, to place any ornament upon them, for to do so were worse than to gild the lily.

The artist who carried out these commissions, Miss Bessie Brower, is a Chicago woman who specializes in characteristic decorations for homes of individuality.

Mrs. Brandenburg says, "I believe the idea of bringing beautiful visual memories into one's home and sharing them with friends by means of decorative schemes such as my doors and tables, is thoroughly practical and satisfactory both from an artistic and a sentimental standpoint. Everyone might not wish to work this out as I have done, but there are, doubtless, many ways in which the same idea could be more simply expressed and which will occur to imaginative home lovers as fulfilling their desire to perpetuate beloved scenes in a manner which gives distinction to their surroundings."

Printed Linens

The new linens with colored prints take much care in laundering. The following method is recommended by those who have had experience. Sprinkle a little borax in slightly lukewarm soap suds and leave the linens half an hour in this. Shake them around a little and then rinse them in clear cold water. Drain the water off but do not wring the linens tightly. Hang them up immediately where they will not be exposed to the sun. The addition of a little vinegar to the water makes the colors fast against sun and air. Never use boiling water on these linens and always wash each kind separately.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

ALL through the summer a certain woman has been thinking of the tasks ahead of her when winter should come. Last May she accepted the presidency of the woman's club in her town, and then she began to anticipate a busy winter, wondering how she would be able to perform all the duties with which she was sure she would be charged. In her thoughts she was carrying all the responsibility for every activity of the club. And then suddenly she stopped worrying and took time to analyze her job. She soon realized that there was a committee, with an efficient chairman, for every project on the club schedule. She noted that the program committee had arranged every program in detail and that all she really was expected to do was to introduce the speakers and preside at the few, and not at all complicated, business meetings which would be held.

A feeling of pleasant anticipation took the place of former distraction. She saw that it would be necessary to conduct but one meeting a month; that there was plenty of time between club gatherings for her to plan for the next one; that she would have a splendid opportunity for service and for making new contacts and rare friendships, and that she would profit from these opportunities in exact proportion to the calmness, dignity and quiet preparation which she brought to them. A short time given to thinking her problem through had smoothed out all the places that had seemed rough and brought to her the realization that she would be called upon for the activities of but one day at a time.

Often, when motoring, a hill appears in the distance which looks almost insurmountable, but as we approach the seeming mountain it obligingly smooths itself out and we glide along without the slightest hesitation.

Musicians upon looking at the notes of an unfamiliar piece of music sometimes feel that the score will be very difficult to master, but a closer study shows that it is really simple when played a measure at a time; it was looking at it as a whole page of notes that made it seem appalling.

In Forbes Magazine the following story was recently told of Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Company. When Mr. Brown was a boy, his father once sent him to the cellar to clear a pile of potatoes of sprouts. The lad was discouraged at the sight of the big pile of potatoes and sat there for a long time calculating how long the task would keep him from his playmates. Finally his father appeared to see how the work was progressing. The boy voiced his complaint and then his father, picking up a potato and quietly rubbing off the sprouts, said, "Just do one potato at a time, my son, and don't worry about how many you will have to do." Mr. Brown feels that much of his later success is due to that simple lesson so thoughtfully imparted by his father.

As women return from vacations to resume the routine tasks of home management, and to take part in various affairs that enter the lives of most women of today, it will help tremendously in retaining a calm and cheerful attitude toward seeming future difficulties to remember that they will very likely, like the mountain in the distance, smooth out as we approach them, and that in any case our immediate concern is with the present moment. After all, "We've had a good day today."

Painted Wood Jewelry

AND why not? It is a change from minerals, it is an inexpensive craft, and, since it can be practiced at home, every piece bears that stamp of individuality.

Great ingenuity and artistic talent are not needed in order to turn out attractive ornaments. A sense of color is necessary, but in these days many people possess that.

In most houses there is an old box of oil paints, and where small boys are present there is likewise a fretsaw. A square foot of plywood costs little, and a bottle of thin, clear varnish is equally inexpensive. These supply a working outfit for the wood-jeweler.

A wooden plaque pendant, gay with color and hanging from a silken cord, is a delightful thing to wear and an easy thing to make.

Paints for Gems

With a saw one first cuts out an oval or other shape of wood about three inches long and two inches broad. Rub the edges smooth with emery paper, and with a gimlet bore a small hole at one end of the plaque. An all-over coat of oil color is the next process. This, when dry, forms a smooth surface on which to paint some simple design.

Cubist patterns of the geometrical type look well. Imagine an apple-green medallion, decorated with triangles and T squares, etc., in blue, puce-pink and rose. Swinging from its puce-colored cord, this pendant could bring new meaning to a plain frock of neutral tint. The gay hues of these painted jewels can be blended so that they emphasize the subtleties of any color scheme.

Tiny flower groups form charming decorations; the blossoms which make up these wee posies are indicated by means of the most elementary brush-work. Dots and dashes intelligently used can be successfully worked into an array of red-tipped daisies, harebells, tulips, foxgloves, larkspur, and many other blooms. When the paint is quite dry, add a coat of varnish; this will protect the designs, and produce a gleam and glitter which is most attractive.

If the would-be craftsman does not possess the necessary fretwork tools, a small collection of medallions, round, oval, square and triangular, can be cut by any "jobbing" carpenter, or by a craftsman attached to almost any handicraft center.

Buckles and Buttons

Round or oval buckles are easily cut from plywood, and, gayly painted, these do much to enliven a pair of elderly house-shoes. Emerald or lacquer-red buckles adorned with a neat design in shiny black paint look well on patent leather slippers. In a larger size, these buckles can be used on frocks and coats of stockinette or wool jersey.

With some wooden button molds and a tin of plastic wood, costing about one shilling, buttons and cuff-links can be made. In the center of each mold is a small hole: fill this up with a piece of the plastic wood, fixing on the under side of the button a neat shank of wire. This is embedded in the plastic wood, and when dry the latter becomes as firm and hard as a rock.

The buttons can then be painted in the ordinary way, and striking effects achieved. The links are made by joining two buttons together with a scrap of thin cord slipped through their two shanks.

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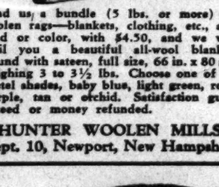

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THE HOME FORUM

The Genius of Appreciating Beauty

I SUPPOSE, if one were to judge by actual achievement, I should never, by the most charitable stretching of thin fact, be called an artist,—that is, an artist of the brush.

At one time I got on rather well with drawing cats, though it was always necessary that they should be in a reclining position, because I was never able to master the anatomy of the feet. But with a long brushy tail to curl around the feet, I must admit that I have done some splendid cats in my day.

I have since learned to do birds, too, either on wing or perching on twigs. The twigs I do exceedingly well.

I have improved my technique by drawing while waiting for trains, while waiting for librarians to find books that I particularly need, or during after-luncheon chats. My friends know my proclivities, and do not take offense at my seeming absorption in subjects beyond the discourse. They know that I can draw nicely, without thinking about it at all, and will at no cost neglect a pleasant conversation.

But, barring my expertness in drawing recumbent cats, and birds flitting or not flitting, I can claim little skill with my hands.

And yet there are times when I am confronted with a beauty so great, so compelling and so vitally lovely that I feel the urge to put my thoughts into pigment; so strongly that, if I had the materials at hand, there is no telling what I might do.

The sight of a glimmering sheet of water will often put me in this mood; and there are certain paintings that put springs in my fingers, and make me chafe at the restraint that holds me silent and heavy when I would be deft and expert to express in lasting medium that which, with its beauty, could never be forgot.

* * *

My friend's library window overlooks that elbow of the Charles River where it widens just before it runs under the modern structure which now replaces the old wooden bridge, from which Longfellow took his inspiration to write the well-loved lines:

I stood on the bridge at mid-night,
The clocks were striking the hour.

At all times the view of the river at this point is supremely lovely. But perhaps it is more romantic, more ethereal, more mistily unearthy a few hours after the poet's midnight hour, when the colors of dawn tint the sky.

Softly gray and gold and rose, is the sky at this time, with long perpendicular flecks of violet-gray cloud, as if they had been drawn in crayon after the picture was painted.

The horizon slips behind the uneven line of buildings that curves with the shore; the chimney-pots stand in grotesquely fashioned vagueness, like cheese boxes piled on top at random, all gray and black and purple in the weak light.

A brown church steeple of exquisite slenderness of line goes sharply up, leading the eye to the midheavens, which are still scantly sprinkled with pale stars.

The water is moving with slow rhythmic undulation, that makes the colors scintillate and vibrate on the surface.

In the tender morning light, the Corot above the mantel in my friend's library is at its best, too. The delicateness of Corot's green glows in an almost transparent loveliness, all but black in some spots, in others glowing into that soft gold and cream that only Corot knew. It is one of these things so characteristic of Corot, though perhaps I need not say that; for did Corot ever do anything that did not bear the impress of his sensitive, perceptive, impressionable art?

Perhaps I should say that it was one of those things done as only Corot could do it. The beautiful jewel-like blue sky of the high heavens shades down as it nears the horizon, through all the subtle tones of yellow, blue, and pastel green, then to creamy chartreuse as it touches the horizon, veiled in clouds, so that only glimpses here and there appear.

They are sad, wistful clouds, not floating lightly as clouds often do; but lingering mysteriously, full of moisture, as if they are about to unburden themselves in gentle showers on the already moist country.

A shadowy brook broadens out through the marshy meadow where the grasses grow thickly, and the trees in graceful grouping lean to the edge to see themselves in the deep water as it goes slowly on. With his exquisite skill, Corot has brought an almost idealistic roughness into the symmetry of the contour of the trees; branch joins branch, but the outline against the sky is that of one beautiful rhythm of curve which he knew so well. Almost transparent they seem at times, as if the lightest breeze would stir them—yet strong and woody in branch and trunk.

There is a note of red in the hat of a man who is dimly seen, leaning against the trunk of the tree. Like many of Corot's figures, the man is only hinted. He is there for the sake of the note which the artist wanted; a son of the soil is he, one with his surroundings; there, no doubt, because the tender blue of sky and deep olive green of foliage needed the contrasting color.

As I glanced from the window to the sky and the river and the row of buildings along the bank, back to the Corot over the mantel, and again to the sky and the sky-line and the river, I came upon one of those rare moments when I felt within myself the power to depict what I saw. The sheer beauty of it gripped me. There was the river lovely beyond words, bathed in the colors of dawn; there was the picture, done by a man who could express his emotion in lasting mediums; there was I, standing between the two—wishing!

Perhaps Corot would not have painted our river; it was not the sort of thing he chose to do. The spaces were wide and unbroken; the water was too expansive and the colors too defined and vivid for his elusive brush. It was not the subtle, vague, misty Barbizon meadow land that was so dear to his gifted hand. But that was not what I had in thought. What I was thinking was that here shone the work of a man who could do what I wanted to do; here was the beauty I wanted to record and I was doing nothing about it.

I knew in my inner self that I was not an artist; that the cats and birds, done for the sake of amusing myself, were doubtless the full height of my achievement in expressing my urge to draw or paint the beauties of the world. In the course of time, I might wait for many trains, the books in the library might be long in coming, or I might have many after-luncheon moments in which to improve my style; but I should probably never be able to portray beauty as I saw it.

And yet I should always be seeing beautiful things. What was to be done about it?

Then I realized that it is a privilege to have the capacity to see and love beauty; that it is a gift to be able to appreciate the skill of another and that, after all, my part was not a small one.

Who was it said:

What thou seest,
That thou beest?

That was the solution. I was seeing beauty; therefore there must be beauty within me. I was seeing art, and, in the measure that I was seeing it, I was an artist. I was seeing genius and perhaps mine was the genius of seeing, loving, and appreciating beauty.

E. G.

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Contrasts

With grateful heart, ye British swains, enjoy
Your gentle seasons and indulgent clime. . . .
While ye, O swains,
Ye, happy at your ease, behold your sheep
Feed on the open turf, or crowd the tilth,
Where, thick among the greens, with busy mouths
They scoop white turnips: little care is yours;
Only, at morning hour, to interpose
Dry food of oats, or hay, or brittle straw,
The watery juices of the bossy root
Absorbing. . . .
Ye, nor rolling hut,
Nor watchful dog, require; where never roar
Of savage tears the air, where careless night
In balmy sleep lies lulled, and only wakes
To plenteous peace. . . .
The weary Arabs roam from plain to plain,
Guiding the languid herd in quest of food;
And shift their little homes uncertain scene
With frequent farewell: strangers, pilgrims all,
As were their fathers, No sweet fall of rain
May there be heard; nor sweeter liquid lapse
Of river, o'er the pebbles gliding by
In murmurs; goaded by the rage of thirst,
Daily they journey to the distant clefts
Of craggy rocks, where gloomy palms o'erhang
The ancient wells, deep sung by toil immense,
Toil of the Patriarchs, with sublime intent
Themselves and long posterity to serve.
There, at the public hour of sultry noon,
They share the beverage, when to watering come,
And grateful umbrage, all the tribes around,
And their lean flocks, whose various bleatings fill
The echoing caverns: then is absent none,
Fair nymph or shepherd, each inspiring each
To wit, and song, and dance, and active feats.

—JOHN DYER, in "The Fleece." (1757.)

Notes From an Indiana Meadow

The corn has attained that state of perfection which must have inspired the old German florist to pronounce it the most beautiful of all plants—an aspect apt to be ignored by those concerned with the arduous tasks of planting, cultivation and harvest. It stands, rank upon serried rank, of graceful, green-garbed, green-haired maidens; or so the poets usually see it, and one has no quarrel with them, except on the point of Holmes's "harsh brocade." The garments of the maize are unquestionably of taffeta, whose soft rustling adds appreciably to our midsummer music. To walk through the tasseling fields by moonlight, noting the singing, the shadow patterns and the scent—other neglected aspects of æsthetic value—is a delectable experience. The scent seems to be less of pollen than of the plant itself, and is certainly worthy of a more prominent place in the category of smells. It is believed to be an adumbration of the flavor peculiar to the green fodder. Small wonder that it speaks irresistibly to cattle, even as ripening fruit to bees and humans! It is interesting that Indian legends invariably ascribe to maize a supernatural origin; to them it was no common plant, but a very special gift. In the Mondamin legend as preserved by Longfellow, it is endowed with the human form of the giver, which is in accord with the poetical tradition. And how interesting to note that botanists are now classifying maize as a member of the great lily family, deeming it a descendant of the primal buttercup, a cousin of the crocus, iris, orchid, onion, grass and palm. If this be true, then are these ranks of green delight "lilies of the field," and they more nearly coincide with the Solomonesque simile than the wild Turk's-caps that gave way to them.

Neighboring ranks of sunflowers are hardly less attractive than the corn. With their dark green robes and gay faces, they likewise lend themselves readily to personification, are favorites with the poets and the myth-makers. "Like rows of little spelling-class girls," says a neighbor. An ecstatic spelling class, perfectly prepared, on the qui vive for every word, and yet poised ready to skip away the moment of dismissal. These Indiana sunflowers, observe, are not the patterns of loyalty of which the poets sing. Before the buds open, it is true, each one follows the sunwise turn daily; but when the little faces look out full on the world, they promptly face the East, and have done with turning. Whether other species do otherwise is not of information here. Whether Charles Lamb touched on the subject in his series of Popular Fallacies is likewise beyond the range of present resources.

There is no depending on these Indiana grasshoppers for information of this kind. They are not bookish, they have no libraries such as Daudet ascribes to Provençal ones: worse still, they have no inclination toward them. His magazine article regarding the preservation of "My Mill" interests them not. On they go with their endurance contests across the meadow. Athletic, certainly, and musical, but not bookish in the least degree.

City Sky

One thing you cannot deprive us of entirely when you put up your houses and factories and churches around us, and that is the sky. . . . We can always look out from our wells of brick and see the air away up where it is untainted—a sheet of sapphire or turquoise, with pearl or silver fretting; iridescent, too, for there is a surprising amount of color in clouds. . . .

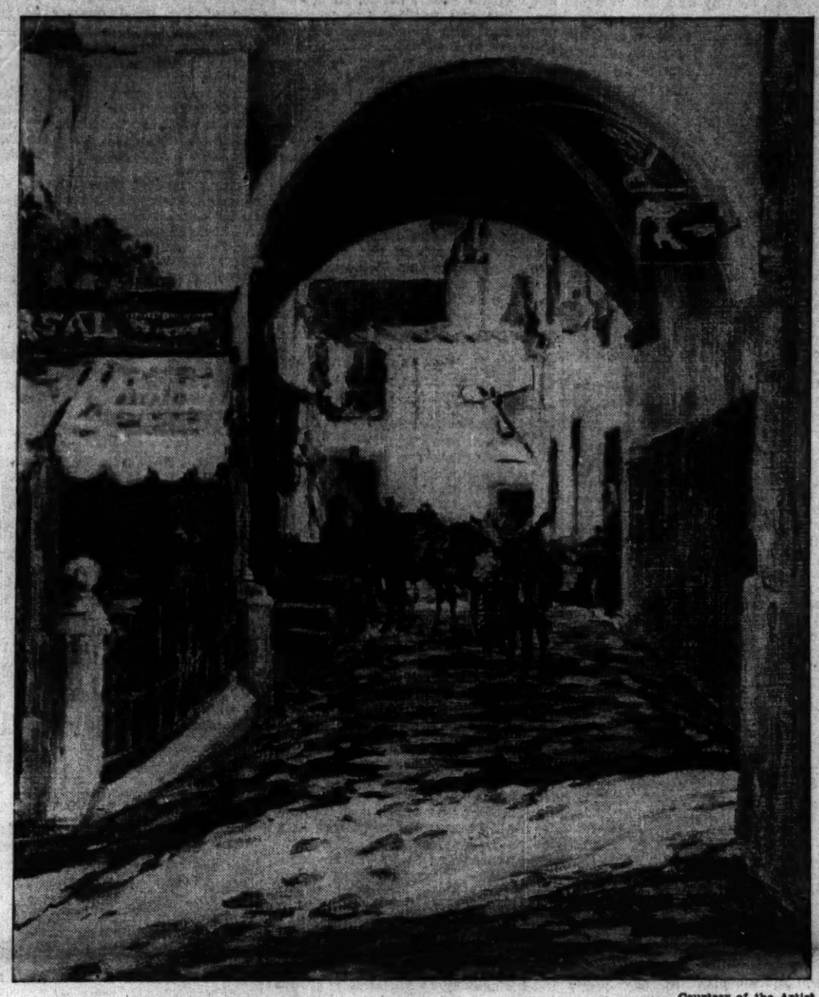
One night, after the passage of a thunder storm, I looked southward, and there, through the haze, appeared a long jag of lightning photographed on the sky. It did not flicker; it simply stayed. It was much more startling than a lively flash. And two or three seconds elapsed before I made out that the seam of pale light was merely the edge of a cumulus cloud, high up, showing through a rift in the reek, and lighted by a moon invisible from the earth.

And these things are seen as easily in the town as in the country, and we make a pretense of liking them as well through the window as in the pasture. Perhaps the restriction of our ground scenery forces attention to the sky. I know that certain sunsets and sunrises have been beautiful, though roofs and spires have risen against them. I know that the fan of sunbeams piercing holes in a cloud blanket—what country people call "the sun drawing water"—is at least as striking from the yard as it is when I see it from the favorite hill in Vermont, though one cannot see the lighted spots in the landscape where these rays fall. I know that when snow flies the flakes spring out of the gray emptiness in the same bewildering way as in the fields, and that each flake is as marvelous a crystal as if it fell in Canada. I know that even in these dull precincts the color splendors of the clouds are as obvious as in the country.—CHARLES M. SKINNER, in "Nature in a City Yard."

Scherzo

Gold!
Gold in the hillsides, mellow in the sun,
Gold in thin flakes, fluttered by the wind, drifting down the pathways of the hazy air,
Gold in round nuggets carelessly displayed
Through rustling lanes of the tented corn,
Gold in still pools shadowed by the trees,
Gold in groined arches spanned across the road,
And underneath the suction of the motor wheels
That are forever whirring past with a snapping purr,
Gold stirred up to skurry in pursuit.
Into the tall woods runs my logging road,
Softly, snake-like, deep with yielding moss,
Into the mystery of the evergreens.
Around each bend you pass with padded steps
As if expectant of some secret thing,
Under the shadows, in the scented gloom.
Lo, in a clearing, suddenly,
Even on cloudy days
Imprisoning the sun,
Flaunting its color at the somber pines,
The forest maple in its bright array—
Gold!

—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "New England Vista."



Courtesy of the Artist

Arco de Teixeira. From a Painting by Florence White Williams

A GROUP of American artists painting in Cintra, Portugal, declared that the "Arco de Teixeira" was a "ready-made" composition for a painter. Yet the several who did paint it saw differently, and translated it onto canvas or paper in their several ways, yet each carried home a joyous account of the shoemaker's arch, and the sunlight which shone upon the pink plaster houses at its end.

No one seemed able to find the English equivalent for "Teixeira," nor does the available Portuguese dictionary divulge its meaning, but the little sign, with the hand and the shoe on it points to the dark little shop where the shoemaker plies his trade, so perhaps it actually is called the "shoemaker's arch."

Florence White Williams, a Chicagoan, painted the scene in the morning at an hour when the vegetable women were coming in from the near-by farms, peddling the products with which their little burros were laden. Miss Williams often wonders as she looks at this—her favorite canvas — hanging quietly on an American wall, why she did not put in all the strangely attired peasants who gathered there. She seems to see them even today. Yet had she done so none of the pattern she sought would have shown — the cool arch, and shadowed courtway leading into the street beyond, from which the dazzling sunlight was reflected back by pink walls and tiled roofs, under a blue, blue sky.

Much of the time, while painting, she had to ask as courteously as possible in her limited Portuguese "Se faz favor" which means "if you please," at which someone, usually a man, would hurriedly disperse the crowd with a flood of incomprehensible Portuguese. The whole process had to be repeated not many minutes later. Portuguese and Spaniards seem to have no reasoning powers about the ability of an artist to see through or by them, and always crowd about or directly in front of the worker. It is to their credit, however, that they are nearly always kindly and complimentary about the work and it does not take long to gather that the often repeated "muito benito" must mean something like "very nice."

The little shop in the foreground, with its red-edged awning and much green in the window, circled by the iron railing, was very quaint, and the potted plants occupying the tiny ledge on top of the sign, (the typical garden of the poorer class Portuguese, who must have plants even if he can only hang them out of his window in a discarded oil can) possibly painted to match his red or pink wall.

Burros in Portugal are delicate creatures, with slight ankles and patient faces, but they have to carry the burdens of the country, whatever the woman cannot carry on her head. The children of this neighborhood were delighted to think that these two burros were to go to America. They always thought it would be South America even with the constant explaining that these artists were from North America, for the Portuguese naturally turn their heads to Brasil if they are going to America.

Remplacement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

S'ILS le pouvaient, combien de gens remplaceraient certaines conditions, dans lesquelles ils paraissent vivre, par d'autres, de nature plus agréable! Avec quelle joie, par exemple, celui qui semble être gêné par quelque mal physique échangerait cette faiblesse contre la liberté, si seulement il savait comment cela peut s'accomplir; il en est de même pour celui qui, en apparence oppressé par un sens de pauvreté, voudrait en être délivré, ou pour tel autre qui se trouve dans un milieu peu sympathique et aimerait avoir un entourage plus harmonieux.

La Bible présente maints tableaux illustrant le changement qui survient dans l'expérience humaine comme résultat d'une modification dans l'état de la pensée. Au trente-cinquième chapitre d'Esaïe, nous lisons: "Le sol brûlé se changera en étang et la terre altérée en sources d'eau. Le repaire où les chacals avaient leur gîte deviendra un parc de roseaux et de joncs." Que cela dépeint bien le remplacement de la stérilité et de la laideur par la fraîcheur et la beauté! Et le verset suivant donne la raison de ce changement: "Il y aura là une route et un chemin qui s'appellera le chemin de la sainteté." Le chemin de la sainteté est le chemin de la justice, celui qui consiste à penser et à vivre justement. Ainsi seulement le "sol brûlé" de l'expérience humaine prosaïque se change "en étang et la terre altérée en sources d'eaux."

La Science Chrétienne a révélé ce chemin de la sainteté, de la pensée et de la vie justes: lorsque l'individu acquiert, dans une mesure, la compréhension de cette Science, et pratique ce qu'il sait de la vérité, il constate que son expérience humaine change en mieux. Si naturelle, si douce, est l'opération de la loi divine, qu'une atmosphère meilleure commence presque imperceptiblement à pénétrer dans sa vie. C'est l'aurore d'un sens de bien-être et de bonheur jadis totalement inconnu. De plus, on reconnaît de mieux en mieux la vraie beauté, soit dans le caractère soit ailleurs, car la nature entièrement belle et agréable de la création parfaite et spirituelle de Dieu, a commencé de paraître.

Que ce fait est encourageant: ici et maintenant même, dans notre expérience humaine présente, les conditions inharmonieuses et pénibles peuvent se remplacer par un état plus heureux. A la page 123 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, Mrs. Eddy dit avec précision comment cela peut s'accomplir, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où elle écrit: "La Science divine, s'élevant au-dessus des théories physiques, exclut la matière, résout les choses en *pensées*, et remplace les objets du sens matériel par les idées spirituelles." Les conditions humaines inharmonieuses peuvent être scientifiquement améliorées par le processus mental indiqué dans cette phrase. A mesure qu'on saisit la vérité au sujet de Dieu et de Sa réflexion, l'homme, on voit que le témoignage des sens est un témoin peu sûr. Les faits réels de l'être, spirituels et complètement harmonieux, se dévoilent, et l'on comprend dans une mesure ce que sont les cieux nouveaux et la terre nouvelle où la justice habite.

Quelle que soit donc la situation où l'on puisse se trouver, si ingrate qu'elle puisse paraître, on peut ici et maintenant, par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, chercher cette route du mode de penser juste; ce faisant, on constatera vraiment que le sol brûlé deviendra un étang, et la "terre altérée" des "sources d'eau." On ne sera peut-être pas immédiatement disposé à admettre que c'est son propre état de pensée qui a besoin d'être changée. Mais si l'on prouve, ne serait-ce que dans une seule circonstance, qu'à mesure que le mode de penser change qu'il devient moins matériel et plus spirituel, quelque phase d'inharmonie fait place à une condition plus heureuse; on reconnaîtra alors le rapport significatif entre la pensée et l'expérience tangible. En outre, on constatera que cette manière de procéder n'a rien de pénible. Le but n'est atteint par aucun effort de la volonté humaine, ou simplement par la tentative résolue d'être gai et heureux. Le rafraîchissement, le bonheur continuels qui viennent grâce à une compréhension de la Science Chrétienne sont les résultats normaux et naturels de la pensée purifiée.

Ainsi que le rapporte le quatrième chapitre de l'Evangile selon saint Jean, Christ-Jésus comparait cette inspiration, cette joie de la compréhension spirituelle à "une source d'eau qui jaillira jusque dans la vie éternelle." C'est là le fruit du discernement spirituel. La pensée qui a commencé à percevoir spirituellement est continuellement rafraîchie, et il en résulte une expérience humaine rachetée et enrichie. Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La Science Chrétienne, contredisant les sens, fait que la vallée bourgeonne et s'épanouit comme la rose."

Hong Kong Rains

Our Hong Kong rains are here—
The gray monsoon hangs low.
Yellow cocoons appear,
The Hong Kong rains are here.
Our harvest rice is near,
And rain-birds' notes are clear.
Vast reservoirs o'erflow—
Our Hong Kong rains are here—
The gray monsoon hangs low.

WILLIAM H. ADLER.

Replacement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW many people there are who would, if they could, replace certain conditions under which they seem to be living with others of a more agreeable nature! How gladly, for instance, would the one seemingly hampered by some physical ill exchange such a disability for freedom, if he only knew how this might be accomplished; or one who is apparently weighted down by a sense of lack be released therefrom; or another whose environment may be uncongenial find himself in more harmonious surroundings!

The Bible presents many pictures of the change wrought in human experience as the result of an altered condition of thought. In the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah we read, "And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water: in the habitation of dragons, where each lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes." What a portrayal of the replacement of barrenness and unloveliness with refreshment and beauty! Then immediately following is given the reason for the change: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness." The way of holiness is the way of righteousness, of right thinking and living. By this way alone does the "parched ground" of unideal human experience become "a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water."

Christian Science has revealed this way of holiness, of right thinking and living; and when an individual gains some understanding of this Science and practices what he knows of the truth, he finds his human experience changing for the better. Almost imperceptibly, so natural and gentle is the operation of divine law, a sweeter atmosphere begins to pervade his life. There is a dawning sense of well-being and happiness never before experienced. Moreover, one becomes increasingly aware of true beauty in character and in other ways, for the entirely lovely and lovable nature of God's perfect spiritual creation has begun to appear.

What an encouraging fact it is that right here and now, in our present human experience, inharmonious and uncongenial conditions can be replaced by a happier state! Just how this may be accomplished Mrs. Eddy states on page 123 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." Inharmonious human conditions can be scientifically changed for the better by the mental process indicated in this sentence. As the truth about God and His reflection, man, is apprehended, sense-testimony is seen to be an unreliable witness. The real facts of being, spiritual and wholly harmonious, unfold, and something of the new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness is experienced.

Therefore, whatever the situation in which one may find himself, however unfruitful it may seem to be, here and now, through the study of Christian Science, he can seek this highway of right thinking; and as he does so he will indeed find the parched ground becoming a pool, and the "thirsty land springs of water." He may not at first be willing to concede that what needs to be changed is his own condition of thought. Let him but prove in one single instance, however, that as his thinking changes, as it becomes less material and more spiritual, some phase of inharmony is replaced by a happier condition, and he will recognize the significant connection between thought and outward experience. Furthermore, he will find that there is nothing irksome about such a process. It is not accomplished by any effort of the human will, not merely by a determined attempt to be cheerful and happy. The continual refreshment and happiness which come through an understanding of Christian Science are the normal and natural results of purified thinking.

As recorded in the fourth chapter of the Gospel according to John, Christ Jesus likened this inspiration and joy of spiritual understanding to "a well of water springing up into everlasting life." This is the fruit of spiritual discernment. Thought which has begun to perceive spiritually is continually refreshed, and this results in a redeemed and enriched human experience. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 596), "Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Barberries

In scarlet clusters o'er the gray stone wall
The barberries lean in thin autumnal air:
Just when the fields and garden plots are bare,
And ere the green leaf takes the tint of fall,
They come, to make the year a festival!
Along the road, for miles, their torches flare.
Ah, if your deep-sea coral were but rare
(The damask rose might envy it withal),
What bards had sung your praises long ago,
Called you fine names in honey-worded books—
The rosy tramps of turnpike and of lane,
September's blushes, Ceres' lips aglow,
Little Red-Ridinghoods, for your sweet looks!—
But your plebeian beauty is in vain.

—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, in Poems.

Venice From a Gondola

From the windows of a railway carriage on a long bridge over a tide-water lagoon one sees, low on the night horizon, a tiara of glittering lights. The tidewater is the Adriatic, and behind those lights lies Venice. . . .

How still everything is! No street noises; no hoot, no clang, no clatter; only a wide canal alive with silently gliding lights. Emerging from the shadow, they take shape as gondolas, long, slender, high-stemmed and high-sterned, the figure of the gondolier gaunt against night sky. To each stroke of the oar your own craft rocks gently. You scan it with curiosity: its black woodwork is ornately carved; its gunwales are brave with dolphins and sea horses of burnished brass, and up towards the bow burns a light in a brass lantern-standard.

"Maeh!" growls the gondolier, an unspellable sound in deep guttural.

It is the warning syllable when rounding a corner. A cunning twist of the oar, and the gondola darts out of the large canal into a small one, a rio, of which Venice has some hundred and fifty, spanned by twice that number of bridges; for these rii are not wider than a driveway.

And now the experience does become weird. You are in a maze of these rii, winding, branching, intersecting. You glide under little stone-arched bridges delicately carved, beside which steps for gondola landings descend out of little city squares where church façades, flamboyant with sculpture, glow in the yellow radiance of electric light globes, and slender campanili taper into the night sky. . . . These small canals are among the most beautiful streets in the world, lined on both sides with stone palaces, sea water flowing against their foundation blocks; private gondolas moored at front steps; lower-story windows barred with iron grilles fancifully wrought; the key blocks of portal arches being sculptured masks of their fifteenth-century builders. Perhaps there is a waterside garden, where the laurel, ilex, and cypress sway their fronds over terra-cotta urn and rustic statuary. . . .

No sound save the rhythmical splash of the gondolier's oar. There is a sluggish current, but the water smells clean, with that fresh briny tang which the nostrils welcome as the cool and fragrant exhalation of the salt sea. Moonbeams slant down into these narrow ways walled with palaces and paved with water. . . .

Now the gondola glides into a wider water. A misty glamour of moonlight glimmers blue in a milky haze of that vapor exhaled from salt water on cool nights. Above it three great domes seem dimly floating or hovering, and farther off, perhaps a quarter of a mile, in what looks like a harbor roadstead, the dark bulk of an ocean liner at anchor lifts her sharp bow high out of water against a mass of Gothic arcades, domes, and a towering campanile.—LUCIEN PRICE, in "Winged Sandals."

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With Key to the Scriptures
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ASTEROID EROS DRAWS SCRUTINY OF ASTRONOMERS

Sort of World Reception Is Being Arranged for 30-Year Visitor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An international "reception" for the little asteroid Eros, which will come closer to the earth this winter than can be expected for another 30 years, was talked over by members of the American Astronomical Society meeting here.

The asteroid, it seems, is a decidedly important visitor, one of such distinction that astronomers feel it worth while to lay aside their regular work to make its acquaintance. Its chief claim to attention lies in the fact that next to the moon, it is the earth's closest neighbor, it was explained here.

It is so small, however, that it cannot be seen with the naked eye. In fact, the last time it came near the earth, 30 years ago, it wasn't even discovered. It was found shortly after that visit but too late for researchers to make serious studies.

Affords Unusual Opportunity

This year the approach of Eros is expected to yield important knowledge, explained Prof. Frederick Slocum of Wesleyan University Observatory in an interview. Astronomers know the ratio of distance between the important heavenly bodies, he said, but they cannot figure them out as accurately as they would like for lack of a unit of measurement. The nearness of Eros once in 30 years, Professor Slocum says, offers the best opportunity to get a lineal scale.

Astronomers in various important observatories, under direction of H. Spencer Jones, the King's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, are coöperating in the effort to measure the distance between Eros and the earth, working from October to February. They talk about "the Eros campaign" as if it were some practical earthly job and not the delicate task of measuring almost unthinkable space. All the work will be done by means of photographs, Professor Slocum explained. As director of Van Vleck Observatory, Middletown, Conn., he will take part in the coöperative undertaking.

Transparency of Space

The question of the transparency of space was raised in a paper by P. Van de Kamp of Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia. What happens to light as it travels from the distant heavenly bodies toward earth? Is some of it absorbed? These questions disturb astronomers because they affect use of light as a measuring stick.

Computations of the distances of stars based upon their apparent brightness would be inaccurate if some of the light gets lost on the way. Dr. Van de Kamp, endeavoring to test conclusions on this subject made by Dr. Robert J. Trumpler of Lick Observatory, announced that his studies confirmed Dr. Trumpler's statement that 39 per cent of the starlight of remote stars is absorbed while coming through a certain vast distance within the Milky Way system.

Dr. Van de Kamp based his study on 141 stars of known spectral type and known distance and worked it out by photography. He computed that the absorbing layer in which the loss of light occurs is 175 parsecs thick. This dimension sounds comparatively slight until astronomers explain to the layman that a parsec is equivalent to 19,000,000,000,000 miles.

British Motorists Swell 'A.A.' Lists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The remarkable growth in Britain in recent years of the Automobile Association, a society for helping motorists, both on and off the roads, was revealed here at the twenty-fifth annual meeting, when the president, Charles McWhirter, announced that the total membership had now reached 430,794, compared with 7000 at the end of 1918, and that the one millionth A. A. badge had been issued during the year 1929-30.

The association's income for the last year, said Mr. McWhirter, had been £785,058, of which £628,000 had been spent directly on services to members on the road, while the road patrols had covered over 26,000,000 miles during the year.

Maj. Stenson Cooke has just completed his twenty-fifth year as secretary of the association. Soon after his appointment he became known as "the motorists' friend," a title which has always stuck to him. In 1905 the association had 100 members and less than a dozen patrols on the Brighton road. The office was one room, lent, with a typewriter, by supporters. The income was £200 in subscription.

From one borrowed room there have been established 22 offices in various cities of Britain and one in Paris.

One Small Comma Costs Cool $100,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A little Rumanian comma is said by the newspapers here to have won a world record as the most costly punctuation mark in existence, costing the state, it is said, a cool 13,000,000 lei, which is not so very much less than $100,000.

The comma, according to the report, caused all that trouble by getting in between the wrong words in the contract between the Rumanian Government and the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, which is about to manage the telephone system of this country.

It was agreed that the company, which is financed largely by American capital, is not to be obliged to affix revenue stamps on its contract, but the matter of paying the state tax on its other papers was not so plain. The officials before putting the mark of validity on these papers insisted on the regular tax, which amounted to 13,000,000 lei, but the company said they were exempt and pointed to the text of the contract, which, thanks to the position of a comma, appeared to include all papers in the revenue stamp exemption.

Both sides argued their point—their punctuation point—and the matter was finally laid before the Minister of Finance. He decided that after all commas have rights which even tax collectors are bound to respect and excused the company from paying the 13,000,000 lei. It is believed, however, that the decision rested, not on syntactical considerations, but on financial ones. The International Telephone & Telegraph Company is bringing to Rumania a great deal more than that 13,000,000 lei.

London to Renovate Its Mansion House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Mansion House, the residence for his year of office of London's Lord Mayor, is to be rearranged, modernized and redecorated at a cost of some £50,000. Such was a recent decision of the Court of Common Council of the City of London.

A sum of £7000 is to be spent on the apartments, known as the Egyptian Hall. This was the work of George Dance, the elder, who designed the Mansion House some 200 years ago. The reinstatement of the gallery and its continuance right round the hall is to be carried out. Improved artificial lighting is to be provided. Much of the wood carving has been so heavily loaded with successive coats of paint that the finer details have been obliterated. This defect will be remedied and various other alterations made in the coloring of the decorations.

Sidney Tatchell, the architect who is advising the corporation, recommends many other improvements to bring the Mansion House up-to-date in every way and worthy of being the residence of London's chief magistrate.

GREAT BRITAIN RULES VISITORS NOT ALIENS

LONDON—By withdrawing a poster headed "Notice to aliens" and substituting for it one headed "Notice to foreign visitors" the Home Office has paid a gracious compliment, according to the Travel Association of Great Britain.

The poster in question has been exhibited in British consular offices and passport offices abroad and it was at the suggestion of the Travel Association that the Home Office made a change in the wording.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

EVIDENCE of the potential competition of aviation with railroads is contained in a report of the business handled at the Grand Central Airport in Glendale, near Los Angeles, Calif. During the first six months of 1930 a total of 25,608 pay passengers used the port, of which more than 11,000 were patrons of the T. A. T.-Maddux Air Lines on the transcontinental and coast routes of the line.

The remainder of the business was short haul, largely pleasure, business or "joy-hop," as it is termed. On week-ends the field attracts a large number of spectators and the lines using the terminal take passengers up for a few minutes' flight, at a rate of a cent a pound of the individual's weight. Various stunts of a publicity nature are carried on, such as using a loudspeaker to let everyone hear the progress report of pilots of incoming transcontinental planes.

All of this causes "air-conciousness," toward which the lines are striving and inevitably hastens the time when air lines will vie actively with railroads for travel on regular routes.

New England Roads

New England railroads show a more favorable report for the first six months of the year than do all the railroads in the United States (including these lines), according to the "percentographs" of Charles E. Lee. For the first half of 1930, their transportation expenses were lower, proportionately, than for all roads; their maintenance of equipment was substantially lower; their maintenance of way slightly higher, while their net railway operating income was 17.7 per cent, compared with 14 per cent for all Class 1 railroads.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor have just been added to two trains of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, these being the Hummer and the Californian, from Chicago to Kansas City. Heretofore, these trains had carried this newspaper only on the eastbound runs. The Hummer is the fast night train, leaving Chicago at 8 p. m., while the Californian leaves at 9:30 a. m., carrying parlor and observation cars to Kansas City and through sleepers for Los Angeles in conjunction with the Rock Island-Southern Pacific. Both trains make a 12-hour run between these points.

Travel to National Parks

A slight reduction in travel to six national parks was reported for the period up to the end of the second week of August, according to the National Park Service. The other parks, however, showed a sufficient increase to produce a total 100,000 above the corresponding figure of 1929 for all parks. Yellowstone showed a reduction of 7 per cent; Grand Canyon was off 6 per cent; Glacier dropped 5 per cent; Hot Springs 9 per cent and Wind Cave 17 per cent, while Hawaii showed a 23 per cent reduction.

Where decreased travel is reported, this represents largely the railroad business moving to the parks, the automobile travel having held up well at most of these scenic spots. One explanation for this is offered by a railroad passenger official, who said that the motor travel to the parks is being increased substantially this year by a somewhat new type of "travel," namely, that of families who, for economic reasons, have left their homes and taken to the road, motoring about aimlessly, camping by the roadside and, in not a few instances, becoming actual burdens upon the states which they visit. This parasitic existence has resulted in an appreciable increase in the visitors reported at national parks, as these nomads find these spots particularly desirable.

The railroads feel that it is a type of business which would not move by rail anyway, so that this increase in motor travel to the parks is not at the expense of the rail lines.

Swedish Exhibition

Visitors to the Stockholm Exhibition of Arts, Crafts and Ideal Homes numbered 2,509,000 for the first nine weeks, according to the Swedish State Railways. With an average of 32,500 a day, this is said to have been the most widely attended exhibition held anywhere in the world in the last five years. In addition to the many thousands of Swedish visitors, it attracted an attendance from various other countries, including many experts on industrial arts and architecture, brought thither by reports of the notable modernism and originality displayed in the designs. The direct water service from New York to Gothenburg, with new modern motor vessels of the Swedish American Line has been effective in recent years in promoting American travel to Sweden.

Lackawanna Electrification

Begun early this week, the electrical operation of trains on the Montclair branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will gradually be extended until the entire service in the suburban zone is being operated in this manner. The first day of the conversion from steam to electricity was Sept. 3, in mid-afternoon, two trains being run as a test. This service was extended slightly on successive days and in a few days more the full load will be applied and the Montclair branch commuters will cease to see the familiar locomotives of the suburban services, with their cabs set far forward on the engine-frame, pulling the 8:15 or the 5:05.

After fully electrified service has been inaugurated on this branch, a similar procedure will be followed on the main line, with the service being gradually converted to electric operation between Hoboken and Morristown and eventually to Peapack-Gladstone. Faster schedules will ultimately be inaugurated, it is reported.

Of Interest to Travelers

A 10-section 3-private-room car has been added to the Montrealer and Washingtonian, of the New Haven Railroad and Canadian Nationals, between New York (Pennsylvania Terminal) and Montreal.

Through sleeping car service is now available in each direction between New York and the Virginia resorts of Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach, on either side of Chesapeake Bay. Both cars operate over the Pennsylvania and the R. F. & P. to Richmond, the former thence moving on the Chesapeake & Ohio and the latter on the Norfolk & Western. These provide approximately a 13-hour service to and from New York.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Christine A. White, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. John C. Durbin, Connellsville, Pa.
Harold S. Eagle, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Harold S. Eagle, Jacksonville, Fla.
Robert H. Eagle, Jacksonville, Fla.
Grace P. Allert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Adolph J. Allert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gertrude Meader, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mabel Meader, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude Whitney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fallis Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Carrie L. Tribbs, Omaha, Neb.
George William Thatcher, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Minnie B. Washburn, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Goldie O. Fenne, Buffalo, N. Y.
Leroy S. Fenne, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillie Fry Fisher, Torrton Park, O.
George F. Logan, Springfield, Mo.
Mrs. R. T. Moonan Logan, Springfield, Mo.
Miss Frances E. Friedman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Friedman, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Seymour Sadler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alfred A. Friedman, New York City.
Bradford Dressler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. Dressler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Alfie Athey Kerr, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. John M. Reid, Wilmington, N. C.

BROKEN BRIDGE KEY TO FUTURE OF BESSARABIA

Progress of Rumanian Province Halted as Dniester Crossing Is Barred

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KISHINEV, Bessarabia—Bessarabia's critical position on more or less debatable ground on Rumania's Russian frontier sets its impress on the population. On a casual glance Bessarabia appears a land of peace, plenty and contentment. It produces grain and grapes and is inhabited by a sturdy and religious peasantry, which by its agrarian law possesses relatively very ample individual holdings.

Moreover, its tiny hills and villages of blue-colored cottages lend it a peculiar charm. But its position and its recent history give it a polittical importance and unfortunately make of it a subject of speculation in the destinies of at least two nations.

Bessarabia was part of Tsarist Russia before the war. At the time of the revolution it became independent; but it afterward passed to Rumania. This change, however, was not achieved without strife and stress as the broken railway bridge across the Dniester today bears witness. For although the river can be made ready again for traffic, now nothing passes across its silent waters except perhaps some refugee, who has managed to evade the frontier guards or a boat at rare intervals, bearing a formal dispatch between two governments, which have no formal diplomatic relations.

Even this limited contact seems only to increase the width of the mental barrier between the two countries; for one of the few points of agreement between the two countries is the contract to send back those who succeed in reachinig the opposite bank.

So Bessarabia becomes a country of rumors and strange tales. Men look across the river and interpret what they see in the light of their imagination. Mysterious lights are seen flashing messages from the Soviet shore, to be answered by a return from the hills in Bessarabia. Tumults are observed in the villages along the Dniester and men come down to the river to implore to be taken across to the other shore. Bells that once were rung on a church are now silent.

The broken bridge is indeed symbolic of it all. Two thirds of it stands. But a third lies where it fell, in the river. Meanwhile the scene appears peaceful enough, although guards watch the shores on both sides. Peasants are washing their clothes in the waters, and nature on both sides forgets politics.

But what of the future of Bessarabia? The economic future at any rate must depend upon communications and here is a potentially rich country, which is deficient in this respect. Bessarabia will have to find new roads, new railways; and with them new markets.

But there still remains the great question: What will the morrow bring forth in Soviet Russia?

Modern Barns Built on Farm in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Lundbygaard, a large estate near Praesto, in Sjaelland, has just finished the erection of one of the most modern farm buildings in Denmark.

Like many of the farmers, Kammerherre Hofjaegermester Collet finds it more profitable to use the corn grown on the estate for the feeding of the cattle than to sell it on the market, hence the increase of buildings for the housing of cows and pigs.

In 1928 a large part of the premises were burned, and the new ones taking their place follow the most modern and hygienic lines. There is stall room for 260 hitched cows, standing 20 in a raw. These are fastened with an iron collar and chain to a mechanical device which, with the turn of a handle, loosens the whole row. The building is very light and airy, with rows of windows on all sides, the floor is of concrete and is well drained.

There also is a large storehouse for fodder and roots, the latter being stored underground, instead of in "hods," as previously. The turnips and other roots can be carted into the cellars from the fields, the floor being made on a slope. The granary also is an elevated building, the loads of grain being brought direct to the barn and hoisted by mechanical means to a table and conveyed to the threshing machine.

Malta Proposed as Airport Base

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALETTA, Malta—Malta sees itself as an airport base after Capt. C. D. Barnard's record flight to Malta and back to England in two days.

This has already been officially discussed in Parliament by Lord Strickland, and in the press, and Captain Barnard's accomplishment will help the Imperial authorities seriously to consider making Malta an air base. As a military base, Malta has always served as a center for the movement of troops to and from the East. It is also the base of the Mediterranean fleet.

Captain Barnard is the first airman to alight at Malta in a non-stop flight from England. It was not the first time he piloted a machine to Malta, and this, taken in conjunction with the fact that the same pilot has chosen a flight from England to Malta to demonstrate the powers of a new machine, proves conclusively that this experienced pilot, who has made an addition to our aerial history, appreciates the value of Malta as an air port.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN WORK HOURS DROP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Average working hours in British Columbia industry are steadily declining and this Province may be said to have adopted the eight-hour day generally, according to a report issued by the Provincial Labor Department here.

The weekly working hours for all occupations in 1929 averaged 48.25, as compared with 48.43 in 1928, 48.55 in 1927 and 48.84 in 1926.

"As further proof that this Province has accepted the general idea of an eight-hour day, it may be stated that from a total of 116,623 employees reported on by the 5065 firms making returns, 101,625, or 87.15 per cent, were working on an eight-hour day; 10,968, or 9.40 per cent, worked over eight, but not more than nine hours a day; whereas, only 4030, or 3.45 per cent, of all employees were working in excess of nine hours a day," the report said.

The number of periodics' exemptions from the eight-hour-day law granted by the board in charge has declined steadily also.

BASE AT SAN DIEGO PLANS RESCUE TANK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Construction of a $60,000 submarine rescue tower, similar to one at New London, Conn., will be started here at the destroyer base this fall, naval officials have announced. It will contain certain new features found necessary during experiments, Capt. Robert Morris, commandant of the base, said.

The tower will be used to train submarine sailors in the use of Momsen "lungs." The men will be able to escape from a "disabled" submarine in the tank. At the bottom of the tank will be an entrance as well as an imitation submarine escape hatch similar to the hatch which has been tested on the S-29.

MINSTREL SINGER HONORED IN AUSTRIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—To mark the 700th anniversary of the great German minstrel singer, Walther von der Vogelweide, the Austrian State Mint is issuing special Vogelweide two-schilling pieces which, because of their beauty of design and historical significance, are likely to be much prized by numismatists.

Throughout Austria, as well as Germany, a number of celebrations honoring this famous troubadour are being organised.

ITALIAN BUDGET RESULT EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Surplus at End of Financial Year Was 151,000,000 Lire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The preliminary estimates for the financial year which closed on June 30 last show that the Italian budget closed with a surplus of 151,000,000 lire (the lira being approximately 5 cents, ordinary receipts totaling 19,897,000,000 lire against an expenditure of 19,746,000,000 lire. The surplus for the preceding financial year amounted to 551,000,000 lire.

The result has exceeded the most optimistic expectations, for at the close of the third quarter of the financial year the budget situation showed expenditure to be in excess of revenue to the extent of 286,000,000 lire. The justifiable satisfaction felt at this year's surplus has not blinded the Government to the difficulties which it will have to face in the current year, for which the estimates close with a narrow surplus of only 5,000,000 lire.

During the last financial year the internal debt increased by 825,000,000 lire and at the end of June it stood at 87,949,000,000 lire. Liquid funds available at the end of June were 2,262,000,000 lire, inclusive of 1,857,000,000 deposited with the Bank of Italy.

One satisfactory feature of the financial situation is the reduction of the heavy deficit of 8,450,000,000 lire with which the account of credit and debit arrears, bequeathed to the Treasury by war and immediate post-war needs, closed on July 1, 1928. In 1922 this deficit stood at 20,500,000,000 lire. On July 1, 1929, the deficit had fallen to 5,471,000,000 lire, and as shown by the preliminary figures now available it had been further reduced to 3,243,000,000 as of May 31 last. Expenditure for this purpose accounts for the increase of the floating debt, which rose from 2,287,000,000 lire in June, 1928, to 2,510,000,000 in June, 1929, and to 3,641,000,000 on May 31, 1930. While the deficit on arrears had however, been reduced during the financial year 1928-29 by 2,981,000,000, the floating debt had increased by only 882,000,000, thus showing a net improvement in the Treasury situation of 2,743,000,000 lire.

Overnight Air Mail Links North-South

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—An overnight air-mail-passenger express service from the Mexican to the Canadian border has been started on the Pacific coast. The new service will speed up business by reducing the time required for travel and communication.

The service has been put into effect by the Pacific Air Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Boeing Air Transport System.

The planes leave Seattle at 7 p. m., make scheduled stops at Tacoma, Portland, Medford, Oakland, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, and arrive at San Diego at 8:10 the next morning.

Northbound, the plane leaves San Diego at 10:15 p. m., arriving in Seattle at 11 a. m. The distance covered is approximately 1200 miles each way.

Airmen to Explore New Water Sources

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Airplanes will be put to new use by the British Columbia Government shortly when it commences a detailed survey of new irrigation water sources for the Okanagan Valley, center of Canada's largest fruit industry.

Aviators will fly this autumn over the wooded areas tributary to the valley and endeavor to sight lakes and streams not yet known, and to ascertain the possibilities of other bodies of water which are known to exist but which have not been explored. Guided by these aerial observations, ground parties will inspect these areas in detail and ascertain how new water sources can be turned into the irrigation flumes of the valley.

RED WINESAP APPLE DECLARED FAVORITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KELOWNA, B. C.—That the little Red Winesap apple leads all other varieties in production of extra fancy quality fruit in the Okanagan Valley is shown by a report issued by the Committee of Direction in control of the marketing of the crop covering the grading for the 1929 selling season.

Winesaps graded out almost 20 per cent extra fancies and nearly 40 per cent fancies.

The Delicious brand came next with nearly 15 per cent of extra fancies and over 32 per cent fancies.

The old fashioned Spitzenbergs were the third apple in order of merit. The famous MacIntosh Reds, often the winners of the Empire apple championship, made a comparatively poor showing with less than 1 per cent of extra fancies and 32 per cent in the fancy pack.

JUGOSLAVIA ADDS TO MILITARY TRAINING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—A law consisting of seven articles has just been issued here which converts the body of Ministers into a Council of Defense, whose duty it is to make plans now for an eventual mobilisation. In case of mobilization all authority is to rest with the head of the Defense Council, who is also the Prime Minister.

The young people of Jugoslavia are to receive more military training. The reorganization of the Sokols and placing them in charge of the Ministry of War, as well as of the Ministry of Education, is a part of such a plan.

NEW ENGLAND

Greater Boston

Hotel Sheraton
Ninety-one Bay State Road
Boston

Modern in every detail The HOTEL SHERATON, because of its unusual location on an exclusive residential street on the banks of the Charles River, yet not more than ten minutes from the business and shopping district, has become a most popular hotel for persons seeking a home or transient accommodations.

The European Plan dining room is noted for its excellent food and service.

(a short walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church)

Kenmore 2960 George R. Sanford, Mgr.

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person . . . $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) . $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) . $6.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A quiet, charming, homelike hotel within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1430

convenience . . .
is a reason why hundreds of better class men and women make The Vendome their "Boston home" each year. Just a few minutes to the Christian Science church and other attractions. American or European plan. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.
Abbott Hotels Corp. Karl P. Abbott, President
THE VENDOME
BOSTON

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Opp. New England Conservatory of Music
Every Room has Private Bath
Single $2.50-$3 Double $3-$4-$5
From $14 Weekly
Write for folder showing map
About a block from Christian Science church
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Bachelor Quarters — CLUB PLAN
Transient Rates, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Special Permanent Rates
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Telephone in every room

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Near large modern garage.
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, $3.50 up.
BOSTON

64,998,070 B. C. FAUNA DISCOVERY REPORTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — Interesting discoveries of hitherto undescribed fauna have been made by a party from the University of California, working under the direction of Dr. C. L. Camp, curator of reptiles and amphibians in the university museum. Dr. Camp said at St. Johns, Ariz., the party found parts of what may be hitherto unknown fauna of the American Triassic period of 65,000,000 years ago.

In western Colorado, additional data was obtained as to the age of a stratum known as the Dolores formation. An attempt will be made to correlate this stratum with the larger formation known as the Chinle, another Triassic bed.

BANK MERGER APPROVED

NEW YORK—Merger of Park Row Trust Co., Broadway National Bank & Trust Co. and Plaza Trust Co. has been approved by more than two-thirds of stockholders of each bank. Merger is effective Sept. 20, and the merged institutions will continue operations at present locations under the name of Broadway & Plaza Trust Co.

Greater Boston

Hotel Formerly HOTEL
Special Weekly Rates
Overlooking the Charles River and Its Esplanade
Rooms and Suites All With Bath
RICHARD F. WORTHAM, Manager

The Charlesgate
Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
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"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
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Select American Plan Dining Room
New Fireproof Garage
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

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Located just off Massachusetts Avenue
Rates
(All with bath)
Single $1.50 2.00 2.50
Double $2.50 3.00 3.50
Suites for four $4, $5, $6
Nothing higher

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(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single, with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
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Fritz Carlton Hotel
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at Entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Five minutes walk to Christian Science church
Rooms and suites, $3.00 to $8.00 a day.
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Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ
Res. Mgr. THOS. F. KEANE

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Boston's Finest Residential and Transient Hotel. Suites are now available for the coming season for permanent and transient guests.

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Opens April 19 Closes Nov. 11
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Fried Chicken Dinners
Maple Sweet Hearts
Visit Our Gift Shop
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250 Rooms 200 with baths.
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Rooms with bath, $3.00
Cafeteria and a la Carte dining room.
Fireproof Construction.
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JAMES T. BROWN, Prop.

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On the Famous Mohawk Indian Trail. One of Berkshire Hills' best moderate priced hotels.
J. F. WALKER, Manager

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JACKSON, N. H.
Set Like a Gem in the White Mountains.
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In quaint and beautiful Jackson every home and hotel comfort and every sport awaits you.
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Abbott Cottage ..... Cap. 20
Birchbank Farm ..... " 10
Brookside Farm ..... " 16
Eagle Mt. House ..... " 110
Forrest Cottage ..... " 35
Gary's Inn ..... " 225
Spruce Mt. Lodge and Bungalows ..... Cap. 50
Wilson House Farm and Cottage ..... " 35
Hawthorne Cottage ..... Cap. 60
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A. B. Atwood, Proprietor

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A Matron in attendance for the comfort and assistance of ladies traveling alone.

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1000 ROOMS - 1000 BATHS
Each With Bath and Shower
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RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
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$300	$3	$450
$350		$500
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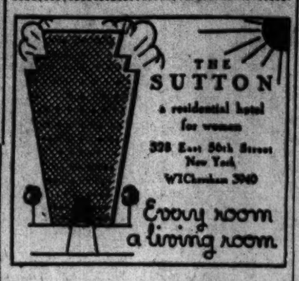

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COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE
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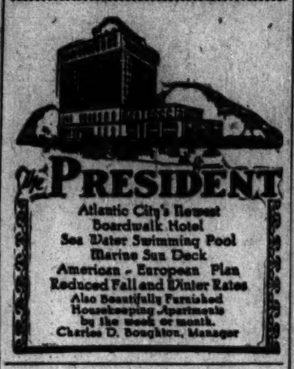
Atlantic City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Excellent Sample Rooms
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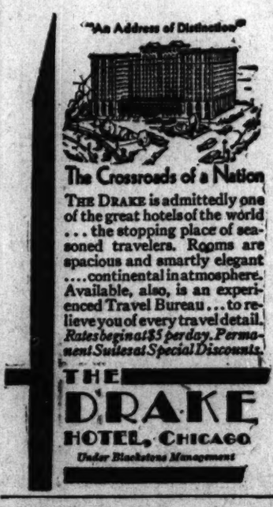
Chicago



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Opposite a Christian Science church

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COMFORT
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GOOD MEALS
MODERATE RATES
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SAN FRANCISCO

CUT YOUR HOTEL BUDGET WITHOUT CUTTING YOUR STANDARD OF LIVING. STOP AT

FRANCISCAN HOTEL

330 GEARY STREET, near Powell
SAN FRANCISCO

Washington Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO
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Walking distance from downtown Christian Science church ✓ Daily rates—$1.50 to $2.50 ✓ Monthly rates 25%-35% less than daily tariff ✓ Grill in connection ✓ FREE TAXI from all stations ✓ 25c garage ✓ Gates Hotel in Los Angeles under same management.

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Exquisitely appointed with every requisite of finer living. Christian Science church in same block. 535 Geary Apts. under same management.
SAN FRANCISCO

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Hotel rooms $5 and up
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American Plan, $8.00 upwards
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Apartment Hotel
BLANCHE BRYSON, Manager
Dining Room, Outdoor Swimming Pool, Commissary
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Refined homelike atmosphere — in the heart of the finest residential section and exclusive shopping centers.
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SOME LEADERS SHOW TENDENCY TO GO HIGHER

Substantial Gains Recorded by Active Issues—Short Covering

NEW YORK (AP)—After struggling with the stock market for two days and barely scratching its surface, bears decided today that for the moment it was too hard a nut to crack, and precipitated a brisk upturn in share prices as they bought back the stocks sold short.

More optimistic reports regarding retail trade, and maintenance of a good investment demand for bonds and preferred stocks, were regarded as evidence that the public purse was still far from flat, and inspired renewed optimism in some speculative quarters. The turnover in stocks, however, remained light, as the upturn reflected an extreme scarcity of sellers, rather than any considerable number of buyers.

The advance was well maintained, despite profit-taking, especially in the steels, late in the final hour. Utilities, which had lagged behind the industrials, amusements, merchandising shares and specialties, joined the rally, and the food shares were also under accumulation.

U. S. Steel, American Can, Vanadium, American Telephone, American Water Works, National Biscuit, Standard Gas & Electric and Electric Power & Light gained 2 to 3 points, although there were some recessions from the tops. A few volatile shares sold up 4 to more than 7.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Radio and Columbia Graphophone were firm, reflecting the remarks of Lord Marks, chairman of Columbia, at the annual meeting in London. He discouraged rumors of a merger of the two companies, but left the way open, stating, "naturally . . . we are continually in contact with our competitors . . . and ways and means of coöperation are continually being discussed."

Favorable Trade Reports

Lord Marks was optimistic as to the company's prospects, pointing out that it had increased its profits in a period of world trade depression, and that a large demand had developed for its low priced models.

Even the Curtiss-Wright shares were a little firmer, despite publication of the semi-annual report, showing a deficit of $5,351,661. The report showed that the company had maintained a strong cash position, and Chairman Hoyt indicated that the management had determined to make this poor year a period of thoroughgoing house cleaning to put the company in shape to take advantage of better times.

While chain store reports appearing for August showed that it was the worst month so far this year, President Parson said that the month had recorded a turning point in the Woolworth Company's business which had gained substantially during the latter part. This bears out official reports which have come from merchandising circles to Wall Street.

Although F. W. Dodge's building contract reports for August failed to maintain the gains over July showing in the early weeks, the entire month showed a drop of only 29 per cent from August, 1929, while July was nearly 44 per cent under July, 1929.

The Federal Reserve weekly statements showed that the month-end money pinch had been easily met by member borrowings rather than the system's open market operations.

A gain of only $8,000,000 in brokers' loans was about as expected. Call money held at 2½ per cent.

Bond Prices Rise

The increasing scarcity of high-grade bonds and the recent absence of large offerings were reflected in another upturn in prices of domestic issues. Volume of trading expanded moderately.

Numerous rails changed hands in sizeable blocks at small advances, and again there was a liberal scattering of new highs. Favorites included Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Western Maryland 5½s and Union Pacific 4½s, while in the lower price bracket the Missouri Pacific and Erie listings manifested upward tendencies. Hudson Manhattan income 5s were also taken at higher levels.

Bidders were less inclined to reach for the utilities and some of the better issues eased from recent highs. Industrials were quiet and firm. New York City tractions again rallied.

Irregularity persisted in the foreign division. French Governments reacted slightly from yesterday's new highs, and there was another mixture of changes in the Latin Americans, although those issues developed a little more steadiness. United States Governments shaded off on small transactions.

The day's new offerings were limited to two municipal loans of minor size. Midsummer dullness in bond flotations prevailed this week, when issues marketed amounted to $67,159,000 compared with $67,907,000 last week.

AMERICAN CYANAMID EARNINGS SHOW GAIN

American Cyanamid Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1930, net income after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., of $4,618,100, including $3,686,749 directly accruing to American Cyanamid and $931,351 net income of companies acquired during the fiscal year prior to acquisition. This is equivalent to $1.87 a share on the 2,470,119 combined A and B shares outstanding on June 30, 1930. In the preceding fiscal year, net income was reported as $2,328,928, equivalent, after dividends on the preferred stock since retired, to $1.56 a share on the 1,325,462 combined A and B shares outstanding at the end of the period.

Based only on net profit accruing to American Cyanamid Company of $3,686,749 for the fiscal year to June 30, 1930, net income is equivalent to $1.49 a share on the stock outstanding at the end of the period.

BULLARD CO. OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Bullard Company has omitted the dividend of 40 cents quarterly on the common. "In considering action on the dividend due at this time," President Bullard stated, "directors were influenced by the fact that the company has recently received orders for new business in substantial amounts which, in their opinion, made it advisable to maintain a strong cash position without borrowing for operations on this account."

CANADIAN NATIONAL REVENUES

MONTREAL—Canadian National gross for the last 10 days of August totaled $6,032,787, compared with $7,939,256 for the corresponding 1929 period. Gross for the month, based on weekly figures totaled $19,667,979, compared with $23,646,778 in August, 1929.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 5	Sept. 4
42½	21	..	Abitibi	100	25¾	25¾	25¾		
66	42	..	Ab & Straus	400	53	50	53		
37¾	21½	1.60	Adams Ex	700	29¾	28½	28½	29¼	
25½	6	..	Adv Rumely	200	10½	9¾	10		
146⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1400	134¼	132	132½	134½	132
36	16	3½	Airway El	1300	18	16¾	18	17	
3½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	2400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	2	
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1400	5¾	5	5	5	5
35¼	18	..	Allegheny	2600	23¾	21¾	23	22½	
343	232	8‡	Allied Chem	700	277	273	277	277	
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	300	126½	126¼	126¼	126½	126¼
65	48½	3	Allis-Chal	800	54	52	54	53	
31½	17	2	Amerada	900	23¾	22½	23½	23¾	23½
19¾	4¾	..	Am Ag Ch	1200	6¼	5¾	6	6¼	
39¾	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	500	34½	32	32½	33¾	
53½	27	..	Am Bosch	100	33½	32½	32½	33	33½
31¼	8¾	..	Am Br Stov	100	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
136½	108¼	4	Am Can	28900	131	128	131	131	127¾
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	300	51½	51½	51½	51½	51¼
51¼	36⅝	2‡	Am Chicle	400	48	44⅞	48¼	45	
33	9¼	..	Am Com Ale	300	15¼	14¾	15	15	14⅞
50½	33¼	..	Am European	200	18⅝	16½	18⅜	16½	16½
191¼	56¼	..	Am & FPw	17500	72⅛	70¼	72½	70¾	
101	90	6	Am & FP 6	210	99	98	98	98¼	
111⅛	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	600	110	108¼	110		
109¾	98½	7	Am & FP 2pf	300	107⅜	107¼	107¾		
33¾	13½	2	Am Hawaii	300	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
41⅞	31	2‡	Am Ice	100	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33	
55⅞	28¾	2‡	Am Int Corp	3100	37⅝	36	37½	36	
105	39	4	Am Locc	200	46	46	46		
119¾	72	1‡	Am P&L	1400	82¾	81½	82¾	81¾	
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	400	105¼	105¼	105½	105	
85	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	100	83½	83½	83½	83	
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	89¾	89	89¾	89	
30¾	23¾	1‡	Am Radiat	18400	38¾	36¾	38	36½	
145	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	10	142	142	142		
100⅞	48	2‡	Am Roll Mill	4900	53½	51	53½	51¾	
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Razo	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½	
54½	46⅞	3	Am Ship Bld	10	49¾	49¾	49¾		
103 ⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	101	101	101		
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	900	68¾	67½	68½	68¾	
53¾	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	40	37⅞	39½	37¾	
69½	47	5	*Am Sugar	700	54	53¾	54	54⅝	
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	40	20½	20½	20½	20	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	8400	215	213	215	212¼	
124½	78½	1‡	Am Wat W	3900	91⅜	89¼	91½	88¾	
106½	99½	8	Am Wat W 6		104¾	104¾	104¾		
44¼	18⅜	..	Am Wool pf	300	38¼	28	28½	28¾	
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	9	
81½	44¼	7	Anonconda	1700	48¾	45¾	48¾	45¾	
39¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	100	21⅝	21⅛	21¾	21½	
8½	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	300	5⅞	5½	5½	5¾	
4¾	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
13⅜	6	..	Arnold Cons	900	8¼	7	7⅛	7	
38⅝	24	1	Art Metals	100	24½	24½	24½		
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1500	36¾	35⅝	35¾	34¾	
242½	194	10	Atchison	400	218	217¾	218	218½	
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	110	108¾	110	108¼	
178½	144	10	Atl Coast L	400	148	146	148		
51⅜	30½	1‡	Atl Refin	4800	34½	33½	33½	35¼	
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	102½	102¾	102½		
37	25¼	1‡	Atlas Stores	2900	32½	31¾	32½	32	
263¾	91	4‡	Auburn Auto	14800	91	115	122¾	114	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	71¼	71	71¼	70⅜	
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1800	6½	5¾	5¾	6	

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	41200	34¾	30¾	33¾	30¾	
132⅜	96½	7	Balt & O	300	100⅞	100¼	100½	100⅞	
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	110	109	108½	109	108½	
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	20	113	113	113	113	
20¾	12½	2	Barker Bros	210	13½	12½	13½		
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	2900	22¼	21½	22	22½	
92	67½	4	Beatrice	2400	85½	83¼	85½	83¾	
6¾	2	..	Belding H	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
57¾	27⅜	2	Bendix	200	31	31	31	30¾	
56¼	31½	2	Best&Co	5300	50	48	49½	47¼	
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	7400	57¾	56½	57¾	56¾	
134	122¼	7‡	Beth Stl pf	400	126½	126¼	126½	126¾	
69	24	1.50	Bohn Alum	300	36⅞	36½	36⅝	36¾	
90¾	60½	3‡	Borden	2000	79	78¼	79	78¾	
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	600	30	29¾	30	29¼	
5	1⅞	..	Bol M A pf	100	4	4	4		
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	6600	20¼	19¾	20½	20¼	
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	5800	19⅛	19	19⅜	18⅝	
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	4800	69	67⅜	69	66¾	
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	90½	90	90½		
15⅞	10	..	Bklyn-Queen	600	13¼	13⅛	13¼		
66½	53	4	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	100	60½	60	60		
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	400	126½	126	126	124⅜	
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	38¼	38¼	38¼		
30⅝	13½	..	Brunsw Balke	100	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅜	8⅝	..	Bruns Term	200	10	10	10	10	
31⅞	19½	1	Bucyrus	300	22½	22½	22½	22	
43	1⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½	
16⅜	7⅝	1	Budd Mfg	100	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
14⅜	8½	1	Budd Wheel	700	11¾	11½	11⅜	11½	
74	20½	..	Bullard	4600	27⅝	25½	26¼	25½	
43	26½	3	Bulova Watch	400	27½	27½	27½	27½	
110½	100	8	Burns Br A	100	100	100	100		
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	100	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23¾	
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	200	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34	
110	99	7	Bush T deb	80	109½	109½	109½	109⅝	
5¼	1½	..	Butte Sup	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝		
112⅜	80½	..	Byers	3300	75¾	73⅝	75	72	

—C—

30	17	2	Campbell	100	18½	18½	18½		
89⅞	47⅜	..	Calu & Arlz	700	50½	58¾	59¾	48⅝	
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	900	13¼	13	13⅛	13	
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	1800	64½	64	64	63¼	
52½	40Q	..	Can Pac new wi	1000	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	45⅜	
28⅜	13	..	Capital Adm	300	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅜	
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	11000	187½	181	187	179¼	
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	400	56	55½	55½	55½	
66	9	..	Celotex	2600	13¾	12⅜	13⅛	13⅞	
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	24	24	24		
65⅜	40½	6	Cerro de P	12100	41½	40¾	40¾	40⅜	
15⅞	5½	..	Cert-Teed	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
67⅛	19⅜	4.20	Checker Cab	11500	32	27½	32	26⅞	
82½	32	3	*Ches Corp	600	89½	88¾	89½	88	
49⅜	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2500	49¼	48⅞	49¼	48½	
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
10⅜	2½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	3	3	3	3	
117⅜	81⅜	..	Chi Gt West	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	37⅜	37	37	36⅞	
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&StP	600	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	100	71	71	72	71	
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	4400	18⅝	17	18⅝	16	
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	400	101	100⅞	101	100½	
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝		
32½	17	1	Chick Cot O	200	17	17	17		
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	3400	57¼	55	57¼	56	
43	24	3	Chrysler	1000	38	37½	38	38	
49	38	3.60‡	City Ice	100	40	40	40		
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	500	7	7	7		
42	37½	3½	City Stor A	400	34¼	33¼	33¼		
131½	123¼	4	Coca Cola	1000	131	178½	181	177¼	
64½	50	2½	Col Palm	300	60¼	59¾	60¼	59½	
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	300	22	22	22	21¼	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1800	50⅝	49½	50	48⅜	
87	55	2‡	Colum Gas	5600	60½	58⅞	60⅜	58¾	
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	500	103½	109¼	109½	10	
37⅜	12½	.28	Col Graph	41000	18⅜	16⅜	18¼	16⅞	
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	330	25¼	25	25¼	25	
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	94½	94½	94½	94	
28	25	2	Com Cr 2pf B	30	25	25	25	25	
55	28⅛	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	1600	34¼	32½	34¼	34½	
38	20¼	1	Com Sol		27	26¼	27	26¼	
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwith So	3000	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
104¾	94	6	Com Sc pf	1800	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	102¼	
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	1100	12¾	12	12½	12⅝	
27¾	18⅝	2	Con Film	200	18½	18½	18½	18¾	
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20	20	20		
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	7300	108½	106⅝	108¼	106⅝	
104½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	104¾	104¾	104¾	104½	
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	900	16½	16¾	16½	15¾	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1900	28¼	27¾	28½	27¼	
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1000	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4½	
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	80	80	80		
71⅜	50	2½	Cont Can	1100	57¼	56	57	56	
77⅞	50	2	Cont Ins	100	57½	57½	57½		
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	300	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	1700	19⅜	19	19⅜	19	
40⅜	16¼	1	Cont Shares	5700	19⅜	19¼	19½	19½	
111⅜	83⅛	3‡	Corn Prod	1400	93¼	91	93¾	91⅝	
148	140	7	Corn Prod pf	80	149	149	149		
37	15½	2‡	Coty	500	16¾	16⅜	16¾	17⅛	
117	106	7	Crucible pf	70	13	113	113	113	
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13	13	13	..	
9	4	..	Cub Am S	400	4½	4	4		
65⅝	32⅛	..	Cub Am S pf	50	33¾	33½	33½	34	
2⅝	⅞	..	Cub Dom S	500	⅞	⅞	⅞		
48	38½	4	Cudahy	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅜	
126½	105⅛	6	Curtis Pub	400	114	112	114	112	
12½	11⅛	7	Curtis P pf	100	120	120	120		
14⅞	..	..	Curtiss Wright	3000	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1300	8⅝	8¼	8½	8¼	

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	1800	28½	26⅝	28½	..	
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	168	168	168	..	
258¾	196⅞	8	Del Edison	700	212	212	212	..	
246¾	138	8	Diamond M	600	245	243½	245	237	
9⅝	8¾	1	Dome Mines	2300	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	500	18¾	18	18		
145¼	95¾	4‡	Dupont	6000	119½	116¾	119	116⅞	
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	400	120½	120	120½	119¾	

—E—

75½	14	1½‡	Eastern RM	200	14	13½	13½		
255¼	175¾	5‡	East Kodak	3000	218¾	215½	218¾	213½	
27½	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	200	23½	23½	23½	23	
10⅞	5	..	Eitington	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	1900	68½	67½	67¾	66	
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	7900	71⅜	69	71	69⅜	
100⅞	97¾	..	El P&L 6pf	700	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100¼	
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	69	68¾	69	68½	
104⅞	94¼	5½	Enp P&L 5½pf ww	100	101	101	101	101¼	
50¾	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	1100	45⅜	45¾	45¾		
63¾	35½	..	Erie	1200	41⅜	41	41⅜	41	

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	1000	14½	14½	14½	15	
80½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	500	38¼	37½	38½	..	
80	40	7	Fash Park pf	100	40	40	40	..	
38	25½	2	Fed Dept St	100	29½	29½	29½		
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	20	95	95	95	95	
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34½	
89¾	56	2.60	Fidelity Ins	1100	68	68	68	65	
123½	103¼	1.60	Firestone	600	30	29¾	30	29¾	
61¾	46	2½	First Nat St	1300	57¼	56½	57½		
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	14300	2¼	1¾	2⅛	1½	
21	5	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1700	8	8	8	..	
21¾	5½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	40	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	
201½	82½	3	Foster & Wh	3100	92¾	89¾	92½	88¾	
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	32½	
87⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	41500	52½	50¼	52	50⅜	
55½	37	4‡	Freeport Tx	14600	46½	44½	45⅞	44	

—G—

18¼	7	..	Gen Am Inv	500	9¼	8¾	9¼		
111⅞	78½	4‡	Gen Am Tk	2500	80½	87⅜	89	69¼	
71½	38¾	4	Gen Asphalt	200	42½	42¼	42½	42	
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	700	21	20¼	21	20½	
109¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	100	84	83¾	84	83¾	
109¾	96	6	Gen Stl C pf	100	100	100	100		
95¾	60½	1.60	Gen Elec	31500	72½	70⅜	72½	70¾	
12	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	12	11⅞	12	11⅞	
61¼	48½	3	Gen Foods	400	57½	56¾	57¾	56¾	
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	600	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	105½	105½	105½	..	
122	115	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	117	117	117		
59⅜	40½	3‡	Gen Mills	100	45½	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	
95	39	6	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	93	92	
99¼	99¼	6	Gen Mot pf	1400	99¾	99	99¾	98	
54½	37⅛	3‡	Gen Motors	71800	45⅝	44½	45¼	44⅜	
51¾	27	..	Gen Theater	13200	36½	33¾	36	35⅛	
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Rr Sig	400	78½	78¼	78¼	78⅝	
19¾	10¼	..	Gen Realty	900	11⅞	10¾	11⅛	11	
99	69¼	4‡	Gen Refrac	600	75¼	74⅜	75¼	74⅛	
106½	58	5‡	Gillette	15400	66¾	64½	64½	66	
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	3400	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11	
38	14¾	2	Glidden	1400	17	16⅝	17	16¾	
47⅞	29	3½	Gold Dust	1400	41⅜	41	41½	40¾	
78½	21	4	Goodrich	4400	23¾	22	23¾	22¾	
96⅞	53⅜	5	Goodyear	8800	53¾	50	52	52¾	
28	8½	..	Gothm'n Hos	1700	14⅜	13½	14¼	13½	
15¾	6	..	Gould Co A	100	7¾	8¼	8¼	8½	
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
59⅞	18	3	Granby	600	21¾	21¼	23½	22	
58⅜	31½	4	Granite City	300	34	33½	34		
47	29	1	Grant (W T)	1800	34¾	34	34	34½	
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	78	78	78		
28⅝	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅞	
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	5700	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½	
120	110¾	7	Grt W Sug pf	110	112	112	112		
38	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	4800	14⅝	13⅜	14⅜	13⅞	

90	58	4	Gulf Steel	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	

—H—

33	20	1½	Hack Wh	30	24½	24½	24½	24½	
23¼	13⅜	..	Hahn Dept St	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
89¾	71¼	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85	
21⅜	21	2	Hall Print	100	22	22	22	..	
89	65	7	*Hanna Ipf	200	92	91	91	92	
9⅝	5	..	Hartman B	200	9	8¾	9	9	
100	70	5	Hershey Ch	700	100	99	100	..	
108⅝	83½	4‡	Hershey pf	200	101¼	101¼	101¼	..	
104½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	..	
41¾	26½	2.50‡	Holland Fur	300	34¼	34¼	34¼	..	
41¾	25½	1.50	Houdaille B	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..	
116⅞	82¼	10‡	Houston Oil	2600	77¾	76¼	77⅛	76¾	
53¾	41	2½	Hud Man	400	48½	47¾	48	47¾	
65¾	36¾	2	Hudson Mot	1900	39¾	38¾	39⅝	39¼	
83¾	41¾	3‡	Hupp Motors	300	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼	

—I—

136¾	109	7	Ill Central	200	113	113	113	113¾	
22	19¾	3	Ind Il & O	2100	20	20¼	20	20	
52¾	8½	..	Indian Refin	1800	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	
13⅛	6¼	.60

LIVE STOCK MART SHOWS IRREGULARITY

Best Steers Up—Lower Grades Off—Hogs Uneven—Lambs at New Low Prices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A two-way market developed in the cattle trade this week that sent choice offerings to new high levels of the season, while lower grades were discriminated against and closed sharply lower than a week ago. Unevenness featured the hog market and bearishness in early days was not recovered at the finish, while fat lambs turned to new low levels in more than eight years according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Comparative scarcity of well-finished steers and yearlings and broad demand caused a 25-cent advance, with some of the yearlings showing more strength. Good grades practically held their own, while the rank and file of common and medium kinds finished 50 to 75 cents off.

Light yearling heifers ruled strong, and strictly grain fed cows and heifers carried a trifle strength. Grassy heifers were dealt a jolt of $1 and more, and grass cows slumped 50 cents and more. Vealers eased off early in the week, but finished on a par with a week earlier, and little change was in evidence in the bull market.

Weighty bullocks, long yearlings and mixed heifers and steers topped at $12.60, the highest price in more than two months. The "upper crust" of steers and yearlings brought $12 to $12.50, with majority of the grain feds at $10.50 to $12.

Short feds and grassers ranged from $10.50 on down to $6.50 and below, a long string of western steers going at $8.10. Strictly choice yearling heifers made $12.25. Bulk of the grass cows turned from $6 down to $4.50, with low cutters on down to $3. Vealers topped at $12.50.

Demand was broad for hogs scaling 190 to 275 pounds, but weights under 180 pounds were in disfavor, and a fairly ready outlet was accorded packing sows. Scarcity of sows and heavyweight butchers along with an increased supply of underweights accounted for the unevenness in the market.

Light lights and pigs declined 25 to 40 cents, medium weights dropped 15 to 25 cents, while heavy butchers and desirable packing sows ruled steady to 10 cents higher. The late top was $11.15 for 190 to 220-pound averages. Majority of the well-finished butchers ranged upward from $10.65, and most packing sows $8.75 to $9.15.

A quarter was taken off all grades of fat lambs, while sheep held steady during the week. Range lambs bulked at $8.50 to $8.60, with a few at $8.75 at the close. Most natives turned at $8.25 to $8.50, with a few to city butchers at $8.75 to $8.85. Most bucks went at $7 to $7.50 and throwout native lambs $5 to $5.50.

DIVIDENDS

Postal Telegraph & Cable Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 12.

Bank of America National Association and Bancamerica Blair Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends aggregating $1.12½, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Chatham Phenix Bank & Trust Company quarterly dividend of $1 is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Importers & Exporters Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 8.

Mackay Companies declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common and $1 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to

American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20, and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

General Public Utilities declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cooper Bessemer Corporation declares the regular regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Noblitt Sparks-Industries declares the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents in addition to a quarterly stock dividend of 1½ per cent already declared, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Continental Baking Corporation declares the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the common payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20 and $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Warren Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common, 25 cents on the first preferred, 29 1-6 cents on the second preferred, and 75 cents on the new convertible preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock kof record Sept. 16.

Central Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Oct. 1, 1930, to stock of record Sept. 24. An extra dividend of 2½ per cent will also be paid Oct. 1, 1930, making a total dividend for the quarter of 7½ per cent, which continues the stock on a 30 per cent annual dividend basis.

Keith Albee Orpheum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Granite City Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Perfect Circle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable to stock of record Sept. 20.

First Peoples Trust, Boston, declared the regular quarterly first preferred dividend of 87½ cents, payable Oct 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Curtis Publishing Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Tri-Utilities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents in cash and 1 per cent in common stock on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the cumulative preferred $3 convertible series, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Niagara Hudson Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, Payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 8.

American & Foreign Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the $7 preferred and $1.60 on the $8 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13. A quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the second preferred, series A, also was declared, covering the period from Jan. 1, 1930, to March 31, 1930, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Checker Cab Manufacturing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Curtis Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

NEW YORK BANK CUTS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of New York have reduced the annual dividend rate to $4 from $6 by declaring a quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. Nathan S. Jonas, chairman of the board, said that the action was deemed conservative by the directors in view of the low interest rates prevailing.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅛	99⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	98⅛	98⅛
Am For Pow 5s	89⅝	89⅝
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100	99¼
Am Metals 5½s	97	97
Am Nat Gas 6½s '48	78¾	78¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160½	160½
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	107	106⅞
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108½	108½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅛	92⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81⅝	81⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94½	94½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	130	130
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	94½	94½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	92¾	92¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O rfg 6s '95	110½	110½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Boston & Me 5s '55	101¼	101
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅞	101⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	100½	100⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¼	106½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¼	105¼
Can North sf 7s '40	112½	112½
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102¾	102¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅞	104⅞
Cen New Eng 4s	88	88
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅛	100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92 B	101½	101½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	110⅛	110
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	69½	69½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73⅜	73½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101	100⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99¼
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97⅛	97⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	89½	89½
Chi Ter Haul & SE 1s 5s '60	83	82¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	118¼	118¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	97⅜	97¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102½	102½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	107
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99½	99½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	95¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	47	47
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	105½	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	72½	72½
Contanier Corp 6s '46	93	93
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103	102⅞
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	18	17½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	51¼	51½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66½	66½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95⅞	95⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	94¾	94¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	92	91⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106⅞	106⅞
eDirott Ed col 5s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¼	94¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Erie 5s '67	94	93¾
Erie gen lien	83¼	83
Erie gen '75s	94	94
Erie & Jersey 1st 5s '55	112⅜	112½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Metal 7s '34	98	98
Gen Baking 5½s	97	97
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96	96
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	105¼	105¼
Goodyear 5s '57	93	93
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Great Northern 5½s '52	111	111
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111¾	111½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	86½	86½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95⅜	95½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104	104
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	79	79
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	98½	98½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54½	54½
Marion Steam S 6s	60	60
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	102	102
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	90	89¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	92¼	92¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	99½	99½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75 s	81	80⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	109
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	99⅜	99⅜
Morris & Essex 5s	108¾	108¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100¼	100
N E T&T 4½s E '61	103⅜	103⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109	108¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97⅞	97⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¾	107¾
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	102¼	102¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124	124
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90⅝	90⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	59½	59½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101	101
Nor Pac gen 2047	70¼	70⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅛	113⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108⅛	108⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	64	64
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	50	50
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	96½	96½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	92½	92½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	65	65
Pathé Ex Inc 7s '37	87¾	87¾
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅜	98⅜
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103¾	103¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	111⅜	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	113½	113½
Peoria & East Inc 4s '90	88¾	88¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	101⅞	101¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	100¾	100
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105½	105½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94½	93½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¾	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	98¾	98¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99	99
Richfield Oil 6s	84	84
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	92	92
StL & SF 4½s '78	93¾	93¾
StL SW 2d 4s '89	81½	81
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108	107¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	45	45
Seabd Al col 6s '45	50	50
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97½	97
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	96½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98⅛	98⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	45
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	103
Simplex Pap 6s '44	103⅜	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96⅜	96⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¾	104¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104⅝
So Pac 4½s '69	99½	99½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95¾
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100⅝
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89½	89½
So Ry gen 6s '56	115½	115½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	122
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Tenn Copper & R 4s	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	103¾	103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112	111¾
Tex & Pac 5s ID '77	111¼	111¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51½	51
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	33¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101
US Rubber 5s '47	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96⅞	96⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84	84
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90¼	90¼
Va Ry 5s '62	108	108
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅞	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	94¾	94½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101⅛	101⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s	90	90
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106½	106½
West Shore 4s 2361	92½	92½
Western Maryland 4s '52	87¾	87½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102	101¾
Western Un 5s '51	105	105
Western Un 5s '60	105	104¾
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	92¾	92¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	41	40
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	18	18
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	17⅛	17
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104¾	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep 5	Last Sep 4
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	101.1
1st 4½s	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
4th 4¼s '38	102.30	102.30	102.30	102.30	103.00
US 3¾s '43	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86⅛	86⅛
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	73⅛	73⅛
Antioquia 7s D '45	74⅛	74⅛
Antwerp 5s '58	99⅛	99¼
Argentine 5½s '33	91¼	91¼
Argentine Gov 4s June '59	96⅜	96⅛
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '59	96⅛	96⅛
Argentine Gov 4s Sept '60	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98⅛	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅛	98⅛
Australia 4½s '57	81¼	81¼
Australia 5s '57	88⅛	88⅛
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	96	96
Batavia Pet 4½s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105¼	105¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅞	114⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '54	110⅛	110⅛
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Berlin 6s '58	90	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90¾	90¾
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	92	92
Bolivia 7s '58 ct	67½	67½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	66	66
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	85½	85½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brazil (Con Ry) 7s '52	80	80
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74¾	74¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73½	73½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86½	86½
Bremen 7s '35	102¾	102½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	91½	91¼
Bulgaria 7s reis '67	80	80
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83½	83½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85½	85½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	88¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Chilean Loan 7s	93½	93½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92⅞	92⅞
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	94½
Cordoba (City) 7s '51	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101⅛	101½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¼	108¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅝	94¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅛	101
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '33	100⅝	100⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98½	98
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	94⅝	94⅜
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅝	105½
Dutch El sf 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	78½	78½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100½
Frankfort 6½s	81¼	81¼
French Nat 8S 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	128⅝	128⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	138½	138½
German 7s '49	105⅝	105⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	90	90
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	96	96
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88¼	88½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	100
Italy (King) 7s '51	82¾	82¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95¼	95½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93⅞	93⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	85	84¾
Karstadt 6s '43	73½	73½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98	98
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94¾	94¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	100⅛	100⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	87½	87½
Norway Bank 5s '67	93⅛	91¾
Norway (King) 6s '63	108	108
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97⅛	97½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	104	104
Peru 6s '60	67	67
Peru 6s '61	67¼	67¼
Poland 8s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Queensland (State) 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	104	104
Roumania 7s	81½	81½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¼	90¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	90¼	90¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100½	100½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	68	67
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	63¾	61¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108	108
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	79	79
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	89½	89½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	91	90⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	92¼	92
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108⅛	108⅛
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101⅜	101⅜
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78¼	78¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106⅛	106¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	104⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100¼	100⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92½	92½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	89¼
Tyrol 7½s '55	99½	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93	93
Vienna 6s '52	88½	86½
Westphalia El 6s '53	81¾	81¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90	90

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Sept5	Sept4
800	Art Metal Wks.	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	As Tel Util.	24½	24½	24½	24½
50	Bastian-Bless.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34
250	Butler Bros.	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
450	Cent & S W Util	23½	23½	23½	23½
3500	Chicago Corp.	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	11
450	Chi Corp pf.	38⅝	38½	38⅝	38⅝
500	Chicago Inves.	6½	6½	6½	6½
250	Cont Chgo	14¼	14	14¼	14
1550	Cord Corp	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
3000	El House Ut.	47⅛	45½	46	47¼
200	Grt Lakes Air.	5½	5	5¼	5½
150	Hormell & Co.	30	29¾	30	30
1200	Inland Util.	22	21½	21⅝	21⅞
550	Kalamazoo Stove	52	51	52	52
550	Kellogg Switch.	5	4¾	5	4¾
7500	Libby, McNell..	16⅛	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Lion Oil	18½	18¼	18¼	18¾
200	Mer & Mfr A.	30	29¾	29¾	30
7400	Mid Utilities.	30	29½	29⅝	29⅞
50	Mid Ut pf	101½	101½	101½	101
1100	Mo-Kan Pipe	20	19¾	19¾	20
50	No Am Car.	36½	36½	36½	36¾
100	N A Lt & Pwr.	65	65	65	65
10	Pac Pub Serv A	27½	27½	27½	24½
150	Q R & DeVry.	11¼	11	11	11½
150	Seab Ut Shares.	6	6	6	6
150	Stand Dredge.	15½	15	15¼	16
50	Steinite Radio	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
350	Swift & Co	31¼	31	31	31½
550	Swift Intl	35	35	35	35
650	U S Gypsum	45¼	44½	44½	45¼
2200	U S Radio	23¾	23	23	23
100	Utah Radio	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
150	Ut & Ind pf	23½	23	23	23
200	Vortex Mfg	34¼	34	34	34½

Total sales, 173,500 shares.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

August and eight months sales of chain systems compare:

McLELLAN STORES AUGUST SALES
UP 1.3 PER CENT

	1930	1929	Inc. %
Aug sales	$2,227,766	$2,200,210	1.3
8 mos	13,727,513	12,928,346	6.1

EDISON BROTHERS' STORES

	1930	1929	Inc. %
Aug sales	$300,174	$281,119	6.7
8 mos	2,838,978	2,384,268	24.3

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY

	1930	1929	Dec. %
August sales	$11,490,973	$13,001,413	12.2
Eight months	89,750,011	92,333,510	2.7

At the end of August the company had 627 American and Canadian stores in operation.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

	1930	1929	Dec. %
August sales	$22,055,063	$24,446,805	9.7
8 months	174,113,198	182,777,973	4.7

W. T. GRANT CO.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
Aug. sales	$5,384,603	$5,065,529	6.2
8 months	40,208,376	36,460,886	10.2

McCRORY STORES

	1930	1929	Dec. %
August sales	$3,405,425	$3,852,953	11.6
Eight mos' sales	28,938,196	26,178,216	0.9

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

Boston—Waldorf System, Inc., reports sales for August and eight months:

	1930	1929	Inc. %
August sales	$1,363,772	$1,343,286	*5.8
Eight mos' sale	10,523,383	10,488,461	0.3

*Decrease.

M. H. FISHMAN CO.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
August sales	$210,232	$216,267	*2.7
Eight mos' sales	1,232,657	1,630,086	1.8

*Decrease.

F. & W. GRAND-SILVER STORES

	1930	1929	Inc. %
August	$2,277,733	$2,449,816	*7.03
8 months	18,210,231	17,048,970	6.80

*Decrease.

BICKFORDS, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
August sales	$484,570	$446,685	8.4
8 months	3,834,927	3,463,383	10.7

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices on the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

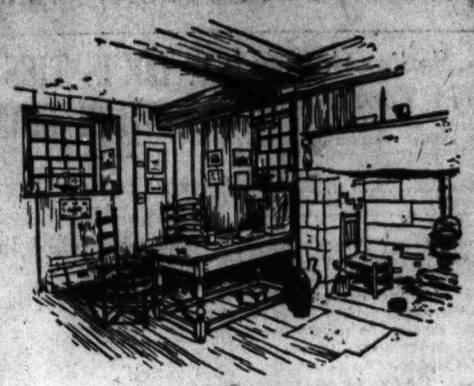
Wheat, 2 red	$1.02¼	$1.06	$1.44⅝
Corn, 3 yellow	1.16⅜	1.17½	1.18½
Oats, 2 white	.81⅝	.83⅝	.87½
Flour	5.10	5.10	7.35
Beef, family	23.00	23.00	29.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	30.50
Lard	.1235	.1185	.1255
Cotton, mid up	.1150	.1160	.1910
Zinc	.0430	.0430	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.35
Steel, bil Pitt.	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10¾@10.7	.11	.18½
Tin	.2945	.3005	.4510
Rubber	.0913⅛	.0987½	.1919
Lead	.0580	.0675	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0535

CANADA DRY SALES UP

NEW YORK—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., August sales were 10 per cent above August in 1929, and earnings also exceeded the 1929 month, says President Saylor. "In addition," he says, "it is gratifying to report that the company has just placed its largest raw material order. This runs into such quantity that material savings have been effected. Manufacturing needs for the rest of this year and well into 1931 will be covered by materials included in the orders just consummated."

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun's weekly compilation of weekly clearings shows an aggregate of $7,205,869,000, a decrease of 33.9 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 22.9 per cent.



THE PRESIDENTS ROOM

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to visit our banking rooms at the corner of State and Congress Streets, Boston, where you will find the architectural treatment and furnishings reminiscent of the early Colonial counting houses. You may also see an unusual collection of old ship models and rare prints of English, Irish and Scotch places from which New England towns took their names, which we believe you will find of interest.

STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts
CORNER STATE & CONGRESS STREETS

COPLEY SQ. OFFICE
281 Boylston St.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YOUNG QUARTET TO DEFEND CUP

United States and Great Britain to Meet in Eleventh Polo Series

INTERNATIONAL POLO WINNERS

	Goals For	Goals Agst	Games Won	Games Lost
1886—Great Britain.	24	6	2	0
*1900—Great Britain.	8	2	1	0
1902—Great Britain.	14	4	2	1
1909—United States.	17	7	2	0
1911—United States.	9	6½	2	0
1913—United States.	10	7¼	2	0
1914—Great Britain.	12½	5¾	2	0
1921—United States.	21	10	2	0
1924—United States.	30	10	2	0
1927—United States.	21	8	2	0

*Informal game.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The eleventh of the series of international polo games between teams representing the Hurlingham Club of England, and the United States, originally from the Newport Club, but now, and for many years, selected by the Meadow Brook Club, will be started Sept. 6 on the broad expanse of the International Field of the latter club, holder of the trophy since 1921, when the second "Big Four," with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., now the captain of the American team, making his debut in international play, invaded Hurlingham, and recaptured the trophy.

The trophy, which has played a great part in promoting the sport since its first inauguration, was first competed for at Newport, R. I., in 1886, when a British four came over and won both matches by wide margins, the first 10 to 4 and the second 14 to 2. Thomas Hitchcock, father of the new captain, and Foxhall P. Keene were members of the losing team.

One Unofficial Match

In 1900, at Hurlingham, an unofficial match was played and won by Great Britain, 8 to 2, and in 1902, with the Waterburys, Lawrence and J. Monty, making their first appearance, the cup was retained by Great Britain, after a three-game match. The scores were: United States 2, Great Britain 1; Great Britain 6, United States 1; Great Britain 7, United States 1. But in 1909 the cup returned to the United States with the old-time "Big Four," of the Waterburys, Harry Payne Whitney and Devereux Milburn, the winners, 9 to 5 and 8 to 2. The Americans won in 1911 4½ to 3 and 4½ to 3½, and in 1913 5½ to 3 and 4½ to 4¼ with Louis E. Stoddard entering the lists for the first time in the second game of the latter series. In 1914, just at the outbreak of the World War, the trophy traveled over the Atlantic once more, to remain there until 1921, Great Britain winning two straight games, 8½ to 3 and 4 to 2¾.

It was not until 1921 that the United States challenged for another match and it won in two straight games, the first by a score of 11 to 4 and the second 10 to 6. In 1924 Great Britain brought a team to the United States, but lost the match 16 to 5 and 14 to 5. In 1927 the United States again defended successfully defeating the picturesque Army-in-India team which represented Great Britain, 13 to 3 and 8 to 5.

Of the present team to represent the United States, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., is the only player who has been a member of any previous team, though several former members were originally on the list, but declined to participate, though assisting in the preparations. These include Thomas Hitchcock Sr., who has taken charge of the selection and conditioning of the ponies, and J. Watson Webb and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., former members of teams.

"Young Hitchcock in Charge"

Right at the start of the plans for the match, after the receipt of the challenge, the younger Hitchcock was given entire charge of the arrangements, as captain and chairman of the committee. One of the steps inaugurated by him was to defer the selection of a team until the very last minute, and even now, with the first game only a day off, the official team has not yet been announced. But as the result of a long series of test matches, first unofficial in character and later official, it has become evident that at least three of the places on the team are settled, with the fourth also probably determined.

Captain Hitchcock, hitherto regarded as a star player in No. 2 position, has decided to drop back to the key position of No. 3, where he can govern the play with greater effect, and his play all through the season has amply justified his decision. He is only 30 years of age, but has nine years of international play behind him, and is the only player in the whole list of polo players rated at a handicap of 10 goals.

Eric C. W. Pedley, born in California of English parents, is the eldest of the team, though still in the early thirties. He has been playing there for many years, but this is the first time he has been actually selected to be a member of an international team. He is slated for No. 1, and until recent games, has maintained an average of 8 goals a game in the various test matches.

Guest Makes the Team

Frederick W. C. Guest, a descendant of the first Earl of Marlborough, was born in England in 1906; but came over here, where his mother is a member of the Phipps family of Long Island, at an early age, and has now become an American citizen. His father, the Hon. Frederick Guest, is a prominent member of the governing board of the Hurlingham Club. He started polo play while a student at Yale, and has played a large part in the development of the sport there. He has been a forward player in previous years, but recently dropped back to the back position, and did so well there that he is certain of the place on the American team.

Earle A. S. Hopping, the youngest of the squad, is only in his early twenties, but has developed into a powerful and vigorous player under the tutelage of his father, himself a player of note, and is now regarded as the probable selection for No. 2 on the squad, though right up to last week others were being tried out for the position, and it is possible that one of the latter may get into one of the games. Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., another member of the Midwick team of California, which was the sponsor of Pedley, has been one of those considered, but the success of his compatriot has told against his chances, as it was felt that one Californian would be enough. Then two young Texans, Henry W. Williams, generally known as "Rube" and Cecil Smith, both former cowboys raised in the cattle country at Llano, Texas, have tried for the position, with good results, and even up to Sept. 4 were both under consideration, playing at No. 2 on the White team in recent test matches.

Tremayne Named Captain

When the challenge was forwarded by the Hurlingham Club, Capt. Charles H. Tremayne, then in the United States, was named as captain; but when he returned to England, and saw the possibilities, he decided to keep himself in the background, and organize a team from a number of international players, who had either represented England in international play in other events, or were members of the previous team to challenge in 1927.

The first of these was Capt. C. T. I. Roark, an Irish player who was trained as a youth on his father's estate at Carlow, later breaking into Indian polo as a member of the Poona Horse regimental team. Coming back to England, he attracted the attention of Stephen Sanford, an American player who was organizing a team to play in the British championships, joined the Hurricanes, as they were called, and did so well that he was a member of the last international team at No. 3. This is the position he will hold in the coming matches.

The three remaining positions on the team have only recently been decided upon, and even now, the team to be selected is still a trifle in doubt, having played in its present arrangement for less than a week. But the improvement in the play has been concededly so great since the changes were made last Aug. 31 that this is the lineup which is expected to be made public late this afternoon.

Canadian a Member

Lewis L. Lacey, a native of Canada, is now scheduled to fill the No. 2 position. He has a long record of international play; but it is not as a member of teams of his native land. In 1890, when he was two years old, he was taken to Argentina, and it was there, as a rider on the wide pampas, that he learned the horsemanship that has brought his name to the top of the list, only excelled on handicap by Hitchcock. As a member of the Argentine team, he has played all over the world, and has been generally regarded as the only living rival of Devereux Milburn in back play. But Aug. 31, he was suddenly shifted to the forward position, where his free style of riding and hitting are well utilized, and his shift has proved so effective that the place is practically settled.

This also involved two other changes in the lineup, and both of these bring in the two new members of the squad. Gerald Balding, the youngest member of a British polo family, who has played most of his polo here, at Rumson, N. J., showed up so well in the preliminary practice work abroad, at No. 2 that he was brought over for that position. But when the team reached here, several other members of the squad who had been selected to take care of No. 1 position, were unable to continue for various reasons, and after a brief tryout by his brother, J. Barney Balding, last week, Gerald Balding was moved forward, and is now at the arrow point of attack, with Lacey in his old place.

Guinnes on Four

The real cause of the shift was revealed last Aug. 30, when a substitute on the last team, who was in a similar capacity here developed a power of defense in a test match against the American team, that immediately made him a strong candidate for back on the British four. This was Lieut. Humphrey P. Guinnes, a subaltern of the Scots Greys, who was brought over three years ago, but acted largely as a spare in the preliminary practices. Three years of development have made him one of the best hitters in the game, and his drives and handling of Pedley in the Aug. 30 game led to his insertion with great effect into the lineup late Aug. 31, and he is now the leading candidate for the place.

Play will begin Sept. 6, with the second game scheduled for Sept. 10, and if a third be necessary, it is set for Sept. 13. Rain may cause shifts from day to day, with the first date moving over the weekend to Sept. 8, and so on.

One of the Challengers

Wide World

CAPT. C. T. I. ROARK
British Pony Polo Team

EAST VS. WEST IN GIRL TENNIS

Sarah Palfrey and Helen Marlowe Meet Again in U. S. Final

UNITED STATES GIRL TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1918	Katherine Porter
1919	Katherine Gardner
1920	Louise Dixon
1921	Helen N. Wills
1922	Helen N. Wills
1923	Helen Hooker
1924	Helen M. Jacobs
1925	Helen M. Jacobs
1926	Louise McFarland
1927	Marjorie K. Gladman
1928	Sarah H. Palfrey
1929	Sarah H. Palfrey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., first ranking junior and rated fourth in senior tennis in the United States, and Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles, Calif., second ranking junior in the country, are finalists again for the girls' tennis championship of the United States as the result of play at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill, Sept. 4 in the semifinal round. Last year at this same club, Miss Palfrey—cool and a court general—took Miss Marlowe—forceful and anxious—into camp by 6—2, 6—1 scores.

When both these players walk off the court at the end of the final-round match it will mark their exit from junior competition. Knowing this, both players will be fighting hard for the crown which was first won by Miss Palfrey in 1928 when she defeated Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

The doubles championship this year will go to a California team. Carolyn Babcock and Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles face a sister team of Helen and Mercedes Marlowe, also of Los Angeles, for the title.

Sarah Palfrey entered the final round through a victory over Miss Babcock, 6—4, 7—5. The match was of the soft-ball variety. The champion showed weakness in service, making many double faults.

In contrast, the other match, in which Helen Marlowe defeated Miss Workman, 6—4, 6—3, was a hard-driving affair, both players staying in the backcourt, depending on their smashes to the base lines for points.

Miss Babcock and Miss Workman gained the doubles final by defeating Helen Fulton and Allison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—4, 9—7, while the Marlowe sisters brought about the downfall of another sister team, Sarah Palfrey and Joanna O. Palfrey, at 6—3, 8—6. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—4, 7—5.

Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Carolyn Babcock and Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Helen Fulton and Allison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—4, 9—7.

Helen and Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Sarah H. and Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 8—6.

U. S. BEATS CANADA IN POLICE MATCH

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—The United States defeated Canada in the international police team pistol match at the United States rifle matches here Sept. 4 when the Los Angeles team scored a total of 1592 against 1416 by the Royal Canadian Mounted.

This match tests the skill of a policeman in shooting at a fleeing object.

The chemical warfare match, shot by soldiers wearing gas masks on 200-yard ranges at slow and rapid fire, was won by Sergt. F. Barrett, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., who scored 96 out of a possible 100.

The Benedict Crowell match, named for the president of the National Rifle Association, was won by Sergt. Harold E. Brown, of Hillsboro, O., Company G, 147th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, with 74 out of a possible 75. The match was at 1000 yards, with 15 shots for record.

The "Varmint" rifle match was won by Edward V. Menfee of Rising Sun, Ind., a civilian, scoring 376 out of a possible 400 in a field of 50 competitors using any type of rifle.

The National Rifle Association match on 300 meters was won by Russell F. Seitsinger of Pittsburgh, with 551 out of a possible 600. There were 105 contestants.

The District of Columbia National Guard Club, with a total of 769 out of a possible 800, won the interclub long-range match for small bore rifles.

The short-range, two-man team match on a small bore range was won by Vere Hamer of Prighar, Ia., and Thurman Randle of Fort Worth, Tex., with 795 out of a possible 800.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	93	57	.620
Baltimore	86	63	.577
Montreal	87	64	.576
Toronto	82	68	.547
Newark	68	83	.450
Buffalo	66	81	.449
Reading	58	90	.392
Jersey City	55	89	.382

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Rochester 6, Montreal 3.
Reading 4, Newark 1.

TEN TO COACH ELI FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Candidates for Yale's 1930 freshman football team will report to a staff of 10 coaches for the first workout Sept. 22, the Yale Athletic Association announced Sept. 4. The varsity candidates are scheduled to report Sept. 15. The freshman coaching staff as announced Sept. 4 will consist of Head Coach C. S. (Pat) Osborn, Dick Luman, Tex Diller, Bob Hall, Harlan (Hoot) Ellis, Ell Cutler, Bots Martin, Jack Cutler, Grant Noble and Ned Gaillard.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Bridgeport 6, Springfield 3.
Albany 10, Allentown 9.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	89	52	.631
New Orleans	83	58	.589
Birmingham	82	62	.569
Little Rock	78	68	.537
Atlanta	78	75	.510
Chattanooga	65	79	.451
Nashville	58	83	.412
Mobile	39	105	.275

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Atlanta 6, Birmingham 5.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 4.
New Orleans 21, Mobile 4.

U. S. Senior Golfers Win Tournament

FOURTH ANNUAL TRIANGULAR INTERNATIONAL SENIOR GOLF MATCH STANDING

	Points
United States	38½
Great Britain	14½
Canada	14

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—By scoring 20 victories in the singles on Sept. 4, more than the other two teams combined, the United States seniors added to their lead obtained in the foursomes on Sept. 3 in the fourth international triangular match for the Earl of Derby Trophy and the international seniors championship and won by a wide margin from Great Britain and Canada. On Sept. 3 the Americans led by 8½ points to 6 for Canada and 3½ for Great Britain and their tot l of 28½ points for the two days just equalled that of the other two teams, 14½ for Great Britain and 14 for Canada. Each team was represented by 13 players in the singles. The international match between Canada and the United States, 15 singles matches, will be played on Sept. 5.

Play in Threesomes

The players went out in threesomes, each country being represented by one player in each of the 13 squads, and in each group there were three matches. Eight of the United States players won both their matches, while three of the Britishers, Capt. J. Beaumont Pease, E. H. Blackwell, and J. C. Boys, won both their matches. None of the Canadians were successful in both their engagements, and the Dominion's total was made up of seven wins and two halves, both of which were against British opponents.

While some of the matches were of the one-sided variety, others were exceptionally close, Canada losing six to the United States that went the full 18 holes, and four to Great Britain, while the British team lost three that went the full route and the United States dropped one. In addition, Canada and Great Britain finished on even terms in three matches.

The initial threesome, which found the rival captains, Frederick Snare of the United States, J. Beaumont Pease of Great Britain and George S. Lyon of Canada, opposing one another, was productive of the best scoring of the afternoon. Pease was around in an approximate 77, Lyon in 78 and Snare in 79. The American captain lost both his matches by 2 and 1 margins while Pease won the last two holes to defeat Lyon 1 up.

The last threesome of the afternoon, that composed of Colonel Popham of Great Britain, T. F. Matthews of Canada and Jerome Peck of the United States, saw an even distribution of the points, Colonel Popham defeating Peck, who won from Matthews, but the latter defeated Colonel Popham. The threesome in which James Todd of Great Britain, C. D. Cooke of the United States and A. A. Beatty of Canada were the principals, saw all three matches go the full distance, Todd defeating Dr. Beatty 2 up, and Cooke 1 up, while the latter won from the Canadian 1 up.

Bogert on Winning Side

In the playoff for first and second places in the foursome handicap of Sept. 3, C. A. Bogert and A. E. Dyment of the Toronto Golf Club defeated A. B. Evans and T. E. Merrett of Royal Montreal, by 1] strokes, Bogert being a member of the winning pair for the third year in succession. In 1928 and 1929 he partnered with Lord Willingdon to take first prize.

J. R. Fallis of Brampton won first place in the approaching and putting in a playoff against Merrett and H. J. Martin of the Toronto Golf Club. In the first replay Merrett was eliminated, but Fallis and Martin had to play a second round before the former was successful. The summary:

Dr. G. P. Gregg, United States, defeated J. Dix Fraser, Canada, 4 and 3.
D. M. Tallman, United States, defeated H. J. Martin, Canada, 8 and 6.
D. M. Tallman, United States, defeated Douglas Clayton, Great Britain, 6 and 5.
Findlay Douglas, United States, defeated Maj. F. A. Stephens, Great Britain, 3 and 1.
Findlay Douglas, United States, defeated F. R. Martin, Canada, 5 and 4.
P. C. Newton, United States, defeated S. A. Harding, Great Britain, 3 and 2.
Hugh Halsall, United States, defeated G. L. Robinson, Canada, 2 up.
Hugh Halsall, United States, defeated George C. Heintzman, Canada, 9 and 7.
P. A. Hoyt, United States, defeated George Brann, Great Britain, 5 and 4.
P. A. Hoyt, United States, defeated J. E. Caldwell, Canada, 2 up.
C. D. Cooke, United States, defeated A. A. Beatty, Canada, 1 up.
George Folk, United States, defeated F. A. Parker, Canada, 3 and 2.
George Folk, United States, defeated Stanley Weigall, Great Britain, 3 and 2.
R. Griscom, United States, defeated Lord Morrison, Great Britain, 5 and 4.
R. Griscom, United States, defeated C. E. Thomson, Canada, 1 up.
S. C. Mabon, United States, defeated H. Hewitt, Great Britain, 9 and 7.
S. C. Mabon, United States, defeated S. L. McKay, Canada, 4 and 3.
A. B. Jenks, United States, defeated H. C. F. Poste, Canada, 2 up.
A. B. Jenks, United States, defeated Sir Herbert Walker, Great Britain, 5 and 4.
Jerome Peck, United States, defeated T. F. Matthews, Canada, 1 up.
J. Beaumont Pease, Great Britain, defeated Frederick Snare, United States, 2 and 1.
J. Beaumont Pease, Great Britain, defeated George S. Lyon, Canada, 1 up.
E. H. Blackwell, Great Britain, defeated Dr. G. P. Gregg, United States, 1 up.
E. H. Blackwell, Great Britain, defeated J. Dix Fraser, Canada, 5 and 4.
J. C. Boys, Great Britain, defeated F. C. Newton, United States, 5 and 4.
J. C. Boys, Great Britain, defeated George L. Robinson, Canada, 2 up.
James Todd, Great Britain, defeated A. A. Beatty, Canada, 3 up.
James Todd, Great Britain, defeated C. D. Cooke, United States, 1 up.
Col. F. Popham, Great Britain, defeated Jerome Peck, United States, 2 and 1.
Maj. F. A. Stephens, Great Britain, defeated F. R. Martin, Canada, 5 and 3.
Douglas Clayton, Great Britain, and H. J. Martin, Canada, all square.
S. A. Harding, Great Britain, and George C. Heintzman, Canada, all square.
George S. Lyon, Canada, defeated Frederick Snare, United States, 2 and 1.
J. E. Caldwell, Canada, defeated George Brann, United States, 4 and 3.
F. A. Parker, Canada, defeated Stanley Weigall, Great Britain, 1 up.
C. E. Thomson, Canada, defeated Lord Morison, Great Britain, 5 and 4.
S. L. McKay, Canada, defeated Halford Hewitt, Great Britain, 1 up.
H. C. F. Poste, Canada, defeated Sir Herbert Walker, Great Britain, 2 up.
T. F. Matthews, Canada, defeated Col. F. Popham, Great Britain, 3 and 2.

INDIAN HARBOR CREW WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COHASSET, Mass.—The Indian Harbor crew of Miss Lorna Whittelsey, skipper, and the Misses Helen and Edith Wills won the first leg on the new three-victory trophy, put up by Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, and emblematic of the women's sailing championship of the United States, as the result of the fifth and final race held off here Sept. 4 in a strong northwest breeze. The course was the longest one of the series, four and one-quarter miles triangle, first leg to windward. The skippers carried full sail in a choppy sea and strong puffs. The Cohasset A crew, Miss Esther Sears, skipper, finished first with the Indian Harbor boat nine seconds behind, Sept. 4. The final point total was: Indian Harbor 21, Cohasset B 18, Cohasset A 17, Stonington 10 and Pleon 8.

CRUICKSHANK LEADS

SALISBURY PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Bobby Cruickshank, Purchase (N. Y.) professional, toured around the Salisbury Country Club's No. 4 course in 71 strokes Sept. 4 to take a two-stroke lead over the field in the $5000 J. J. Lannin Memorial open golf tournament at the halfway mark. Cruickshank scored a 70 over the same course in the first round Sept. 3 for a 36-hole total of 141. Tied for runner-up honors at 143 were three Eastern Pros, Macdonald Smith of Great Neck, Gene Baranen of Fresh Meadow and Charles Lacey of Clementon, N. J. Smith and Sasaren shot themselves into contending positions by scoring 69's Sept. 4 while Lacey, who shared the first round lead with Billy Burke of Greenwich, added a 74 to his 69 of the opening day.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	85	52	.620
St. Paul	81	57	.587
Toledo	77	61	.558
Minneapolis	69	69	.500
Kansas City	67	70	.489
Columbus	60	77	.438
Milwaukee	57	81	.413
Indianapolis	54	83	.394

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 2
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 6, St. Paul 4.
Indianapolis 14, Columbus 6.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER WIN

YORK HARBOR, Me.—James H. Childs and daughter, Mary Childs, of Pittsburgh, Pa., won the final of the annual mixed four-all golf tournament in the last tourney of the season at the York Country Club Sept. 4. Father and daughter were victorious over Mrs. Harry Parr, of Baltimore, and Harold C. Richards, of New York, 3 and 2, 18 holes.

WASEDA DEFEATS CHICAGO

TOKYO (AP)—The University of Chicago opened its baseball invasion of Japan here Sept. 5 by dropping a slow, ragged contest to Waseda University, 9 to 6. A throng of 25,000 witnessed the game at the Meiji Shrine Stadium.

ST. LOUIS TIES WITH GIANTS

Former Defeats Reds as McGraw Men Lose to Braves—Cubs Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	79	54	.594
St. Louis	74	58	.561
New York	74	58	.561
Brooklyn	72	60	.544
Pittsburgh	59	64	.519
Boston	62	72	.463
Cincinnati	55	75	.423
Philadelphia	43	88	.328

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Boston 7, New York 1.
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 7 (10 innings).
St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 2.
Only games scheduled.

Chicago maintained its lead over the other clubs in the National League pennant race on Sept. 4, by evening its series with the Pittsburgh Pirates, 10 to 7, in 10 innings. St. Louis continued its spurt by defeating Cincinnati, 13 to 2, and is now tied with New York for second position in the standing. The Giants went down to defeat, the Boston Braves winning from them by 7 to 1. The Cubs now lead the Cardinals and Giants by four and one-half games, and the Robins, who are in fourth place, by six contests. Brooklyn and Philadelphia were not scheduled to play.

Two home runs by Gabby Hartnett and one by Kiki Cuyler gave the Cubs a victory. The former connected with his first circuit drive in the sixth inning off Wood, Pittsburgh recruit pitcher, with two men on base, to draw nearer to the leading Pirates. Cuyler's long hit came in the eighth and tied up the score for the champions. Hartnett's other homer came as the winning drive in the tenth. Cuyler, Kelly and Hartnett each made three hits for the Cubs, while Pie Traynor did likewise for the losers. Other hitting features were triples by Wilson, Bartell and Paul Waner. Jess Petty, formerly of the Pirates, was the second Chicago pitcher to enter the box and is given credit for the victory.

With every member of the team taking part, the Cardinals drove out 18 safe hits to easily defeat the Reds. A pitcher's battle was in progress for the first five innings, with Sylvester Johnson of St. Louis and Larry Benton taking part. The latter weakened in the sixth inning, however, and the Cardinals drove him to the showers. Silas Johnson relieved and finished the game for Cincinnati. Jimmy Wilson was the batting star of the contest, the St. Louis catcher getting four hits in as many times at bat. Every Cardinal made at least one hit, with most of them making two. Pat Crawford made two hits in three times up for the Reds. The longest hits were triples by Fisher and Wilson, both for the winners.

Tom Zachary kept nine New York hits well scattered and gave the Braves their second straight triumph over the McGraw men. The veteran left-hander had the situation well in hand at all times and only once weakened to allow a Giant to cross the plate. Al Spohrer led Boston's attack with three out of four, one of them a long triple. Chatham had a triple and single also for the Braves. Jimmy Welsh contributed the longest drive of the contest, however, a home run into the right field stands. Jackson's triple was New York's longest hit. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	3—	10	15	2
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2—	7	14	2

Batteries—Bush, Petty, Malone and Hartnett; Wood, French, Swetonic and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Petty. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 16m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	9	1	3	x—	13	16	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	2	8	2

Batteries—Sty. Johnson and Wilson; Benton, Si. Johnson and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Clarke. Time—1h. 50m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	x—	7	10	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	9	0

Batteries—Zachary and Spohrer; Chaplin and Hogan. Umpires—Quigley, Jorda and Scott. Time—1h. 46m.

United States Wins Six-Meter Series

UNITED STATES-BRITISH SIX-METER YACHT SERIES

Team Standing

Country	Won	Lost	P.C.
United States	4	0	1.000
Great Britain	0	4	.000

INDIVIDUAL YACHT RECORD

Yacht, Skipper and Country	Points
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham, U. S.	37½
Mara, V. S. Merle-Smith, U. S.	34½
Cherokee, Cornelius Shields, U. S.	34½
Prudence, K. H. Preston, G. B.	19
Pelma, F. A. Richards, G. B.	18
Aphrodite, C. S. Hoyt, U. S.	13
Coral, A. A. Stuart-Black, G. B.	13
Pintra, E. S. Parker, G. B.	7

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. (AP)—The United States six-meter yachting team scored its fourth successive victory over Great Britain Sept. 4 to win the British-American Cup series.

The Americans, who had overwhelmed Britain's yachtsmen in each of the first three races, had only three boats in the deciding contest against four for the invaders, yet won by a score of 20¼ to 15. The United States scored a grand total of 89 points to 55 for England to win the series, a best 4 out of 7 affair.

Shortly before the start of the final race, C. Sherman Hoyt, piloting the Aphrodite, took a precarious position on the starting line, fouled the British sloop Prudence and withdrew, leaving the Americans with only three boats. This made little difference, however, for Cornelius Shields skippered the Cherokee across the finish line in first place with Van S. Merle-Smith's' Mars, another American entry, second. The American boat, Lucie, with B. S. Cunningham at the wheel, was fourth, just behind the British sloop, Pelma, piloted by F. A. Richards.

The race was over a triangular course of six miles, sailed twice around. Weather conditions just before the start of the race favored the British. A fresh northerly breeze of almost 20 knots was blowing, but dropped sharply a little later and when the Cherokee crossed the finish line its velocity was barely four knots. The summary:

UNITED-STATES-BRITISH SIX-METER YACHTING SERIES

Course 12 Miles (Triangular), Start 1:40 p. m.

Yacht, Skipper and Country—	First Round h. m. s.	Finish h. m. s.
Cherokee, C. Shields (U. S.)	3 55 37	4 19 3
Mara, Van S. Merle-Smith (U. S.)	3 53 42	4 26 22
Pelma, F. A. Richards (G.B.)	3 57 38	4 28 36
Lucie, B. S. Cunningham (U. S.)	3 55 26	4 31 37
Prudence, K. H. Preston (G. B.)	3 55 12	4 32 53
Coral, A. A. Stuart-Black (G. B.)	3 59 38	4 35 35
Pintra, E. S. Parker (G. B.)	3 58 53	4 38 14
Aphrodite, C. S. Hoyt (U. S.)	Withdrew	

SHAMROCK MEASURED BY PROFESSOR WEBB

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth challenger for the America's Cup, was measured Sept. 4 and found to meet all requirements for competition in the greatest of all yachting classes, which will open off here next week. She and the defender, Enterprise, skippered by Harold S. Vanderbilt, will cross the starting line nine miles southeast of Branton Reef Lightship in their opening contest Sept. 13. The first boat to score four victories will be declared the winner.

Sir Thomas's sleek green sloop was towed over to the Naval Training Station on Coaster's Harbor Island for the measuring ceremonies by Capt. Bill Champion veteran Atlantic coast pilot. Prof. Harold W. Webb of the mathematics department of Columbia University, acted as official measurer. Professor Webb acted in a similar capacity for the last two Shamrocks.

The measuring was under the supervision of two naval officers, while several representatives of Sir Thomas looked on. They included Charles E. Nicholson, Shamrock V's designer, and her skipper, Capt. Ned Heard.

Professor Webb's task will not be completed until he submits his report to the New York Yacht Club, custodian of the famous trophy won by the yacht America in 1851. The report will be such a maze of figures that no layman could understand it.

Shamrock V will be hauled out at a local shipyard Sept. 8 for a cleaning of her hull. Enterprise was out for cleaning a few days ago, but both probably will be hauled out again just before the opening of the cup series Sept. 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE'S POSTPONED GAMES

NEW YORK (AP)—The National League has announced dates for playing off postponed games and other schedule changes. The revised schedule:

At Boston—Sept. 6, doubleheader with New York; Sept. 7, doubleheader with Philadelphia.

At Brooklyn—Sept. 19, one game with Pittsburgh played June 22; Sept. 22, with Pittsburgh, game played Aug. 17; Sept. 27, doubleheader with Boston.

At New York—Sept. 29, doubleheader with Cincinnati.

At Philadelphia—Sept. 8, doubleheader with Brooklyn; Sept. 20, doubleheader with St. Louis.

At Pittsburgh—Sept. 23, doubleheader with Cincinnati.

At Cincinnati—Sept. 25, game with Chicago played Sept. 2.

At Chicago—Sept. 26, doubleheader with Cincinnati.

At St. Louis—Sept. 5, game with Cincinnati moved to Sept. 7, when it will be played as part of doubleheader.

MISS DOROTHY HUNTER WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Dorothy Hunter, Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Mass., junior girl golf champion, gained new laurels Sept. 4 at the Essex County Club when she won the first invitation medal play competition for the Townshend Cup, presented by Mrs. Henry H. Townshend, New Haven, Conn., in memory of her sister, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, who was for many years secretary and later president of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. Miss Hunter scored a total of 165 for two days' play at 36 holes. Mrs. F. H. Tarr Jr. of Rockport, with 168, was runner-up.

MOUNT ROYAL WINS FIRST RACE

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club won the first race of a series of three from the White Bear Yacht Club, of St. Paul, Sept. 4, for a challenge trophy offered by the Canadian Club. George Hamilton of Canada piloted the Mount Royal home in first place, with Venture, skippered by Alex Sherwood, of Canada, second. Canvasback, captained by T. Irvine, of White Bear, was third, and W. Patterson's Kawa, of White Bear, fourth.

TO RADIOCAST YACHT RACE

AKRON, O. (AP)—The Akron blimp Defender is to be turned into a radiocasting station at Lakehurst, N. J., next week. It will be flown from Lakehurst to Newport and will operate from there in radiocasting details and results of the America's Cup yacht race Sept. 13.

VICTORY NO. 24 BY BOB GROVE

Wins Second Game in Two Days From Boston Red Sox

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	91	45	.669
Washington	83	50	.624
New York	75	57	.568
Cleveland	73	63	.536
Detroit	65	70	.481
St. Louis	53	82	.393
Chicago	51	81	.386
Boston	44	87	.336

RESULTS SEPT. 4

Philadelphia 8, Boston 7, 15 innings.
Washington 3, New York 2.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 4.

Philadelphia and Washington continued their hot pace to draw away from the other clubs in the American League race on Sept. 4, the Athletics defeating Boston by 8 to 7, in 15 innings and the Senators winning from New York, 3 to 2. The A's are still six and one-half games in front of the Senators. Cleveland gained on the Yankees by winning from Chicago, 3 to 2, with Detroit being victorious over St. Louis in the remaining game.

Twice the champions were forced to come from behind after the ninth inning, in order to finally put over the victory in the fifteenth. In the tenth, the Red Sox went ahead with one run, but the Mack men came right back to tie it up. In the fourteenth, again the Boston club rallied, this time scoring two runs. But again the champions came back to even up the score on a home run by Al Simmons. In the fifteenth, it was again a hit by Simmons that drove in the winning run. Mahaffey started for the A's, but was taken out in the second inning and replaced by Bob Grove, who finished and won his twenty-fourth victory of the season. Simmons, with four hits in eight trips to the plate, was the most consistant batter. Moore and Dykes each made three hits for the winners. Home runs were also hit by Bing Miller of the A's and Bobby Reeves of Boston.

An error by Tony Lazzeri gave the Senators their first run in the opening inning, but the veteran infielder redeemed himself by driving out a triple in his half of the first, to bat in two runs. After that round, however, Bump Hadley, who worked in the box for the winners, held the Yankees in check. He was touched for only six hits in all, which he kept well scattered. Henry Johnson held the Senators to seven hits, but could not keep the winning run from crossing the plate in the eighth. Washington has won 16 of its 20 games played with New York this season, which means that the Senators have lost only four.

Willis Hudlin had

AUGUST BOND OFFERINGS LOW

New Issues for Month Are Smallest to Date for the Year

NEW YORK—August established a low for the year to date in the volume of new bond offerings, the aggregate of $202,793,500 comparing with $508,769,900 for July and $129,678,400 for August last year. The total, moreover, compares with $630,921,000 for May, the high so far in 1930.

Only seven major pieces of financing were concluded during the month, the largest of which was $36,600,000 Nickel Plate bonds placed on the market during the final week. Three industrial flotations, two of which were in excess of $10,000,000, accounted for that division's aggregate, while the Canadian and foreign groups each were represented by single offerings.

The municipal field provided the largest percentage of the combined total with an aggregate of $84,522,500, or 41.6 per cent, railroads and industrials accounting for the bulk of the remainder.

Offerings for eight months are well ahead of last year, the respective totals being $4,001,639,920 and $2,278,866,108, an increase of $1,722,773,812, or 75 per cent.

Volume of borrowing of all types, while substantially above 1929 and 1928, is roughly $278,000,000 below the corresponding period of 1927, which was the foremost year in new bond financing, establishing a peace-time record at $6,686,757,682. Thus during the last four months of 1927 output of new issues averaged $600,000,000 a month; to equal the 1927 aggregate would require an even larger average monthly output during the remainder of 1930.

Public utility borrowing maintains its lead so far in 1930 with $1,143,375,500, or 28.5 per cent of the total. Municipal financing stands second with $686,211,420, or 17.1 per cent, and the railroad division is third with $620,122,000, or 15.4 per cent. Foreign financing with $565,346,000 stands a close fourth, aided by the large reparations loan. The division to absorb the smallest bond capital is that of real estate, which comprises only 1.4 per cent of the aggregate for eight months.

Last year the municipal total for the period exceeded all other classifications at $509,273,300, or 22.3 per cent with the utility group second at $473,104,500, or 20.7 per cent.

The active bond program apparently under way for the final months of the year promises to contribute some important items, indicating that 1930 will be at least second only to 1927 in borrowing volume for any peace-time year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans		
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	16¾d	16⅞d
Bar silver in London	85⅛s	85⅛s
Bar gold in London		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$74,000,000	$954,000,000
Year ago today	96,000,000	1,658,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	186,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	190,000,000
F. R. bank credit	24,073,935	155,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2	@1⅞
60 days	2	@1⅞
90 days	2	@1⅞
4 months	2⅛	@2
5 months	2⅜	@2¼
6 months	2⅜	@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers inn foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Budapest	5½
Boston	3	Calcutta	4½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	7½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7
New York	3½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Stockholm	6
Athens	8	Tokyo	5.48
Amsterdam	3	Madrid	5½
Berne	3½	Vienna	5½
Berne	4	Oslo	4½
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	8½
Bucharest	9		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86 3-32	$4.86¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.86 9-32	4.86⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0393	.039185
Belgium—belga	.1396¼	.1396½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523¾	.052631
Germany—mark	.2384	.2386½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1413⅞	.1417½	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.02963
Denmark—krone	.2677½	.2678¼	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4026	.4028	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1754½	.1754½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2677	.2678½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1113	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅞	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1054	.1057	.193
Sweden—krona	.2688	.2688½	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1941⅝	.1943¼	.193
Jugoslagia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3275	.3787½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3962¼	.3988¾	.3650
India—rupee	.3605	.3605	.4984
Japan—yen	.4947	.4945	.50
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4967½	.5678
Sis Stlements—dol	.5637½	.5637½	
South American			
Argentina—peso	.3518	.3534	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0991	.1012	.1196
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3350	.3350	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8150	.8150	1.0342
North American			
Canada—dol	1.00 6-64	1.00⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BURROUGHS EARNINGS OFF

Burroughs Adding Machine Co. reports for six months ended June 30, net of $4,023,378 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 80 cents a share on 5,000,000 no-par shares, compared with $5,825,032 or $1.05 a share on above share basis in first half of 1929. Balance sheet as of June 30 shows cash and government securities of $19,124,694, compared with $21,518,929 at end of June, 1929. Current assets were $33,863,072 and current liabilities $2,802,572, a ratio of more than 12 to 1.

SOUND STATUS OF OIL INDUSTRY

The statistical position of the oil industry, for the moment at least, is in the most healthy state attained this year, a current survey by Standard Statistics Company says. Production of crude is currently at the lowest point reached since 1928 and, with operation in all active territories throughout the country, stocks of crude petroleum are being moderately reduced.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOADINGS

PHILADELPHIA—For the week ended Aug. 30, Pennsylvania handled 146,327 revenue freight cars, compared with 143,812 last week and 184,544 in the like 1929 period. From Jan. 1 cars totaled 4,962,389, compared with 5,725,744 last year.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

	Bid	Asked
Amer & Gen Sec 6% pf	44	..
do A	15	..
do B	3¾	..
Am Can U Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	36
Am Founders	9½	10⅝
do 6% 1st pf	45¼	49¼
do 6% 2d pf	28	..
do 7 % 1st pf	49½	..
do conv pf	90½	..
Am & Cont Corp	16⅛	18½
do war	⅜	..
Amer Insuranstocks nn	13	15½
Am & Cont Corp	16½	18½
Assd Std Oil Stock, A	9⅝	10⅝
Atlantic Secur pf	43½	45½
do warrants	⅛	..
Basic Industrial Shares	8	8¾
British Type Inv	9¼	10¼
Century Shares	47	49
Chain Stores Inv Corp	1	3
do pf	65	85
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% pf	80	84
Chartered Investors	21	24
do pf	78	80
Chicago Corp	10½	11½
Colonial Invest Corp	23¾	24¾
Community States, A	9	..
do B	40½	43
Continental Securities	3	7
Cont Metropolitan	17½	19½
Corporate Capital unit	7⅜	8½
Corporate Trust	57	60
Crum & Foster Insur, B	100	103
do 7% pf	57	60
Crum & Foster Inc. B	105	..
do 8% pf	10½	11¾
Deposited Bk Shrs, N Y	9¾	10½
do B 1	22⅞	23¾
Diversified Tr Shares, A	19½	20
do B	7¾	8¼
do C	16	20
Equitable Inv units	21	25
Equity Invest	13	15
Federated Capital	9½	10
First Amer Corp	19⅜	..
Fixed Trust Shares A	17	..
do B	6	..
General Equity Corp A	19	..
Granger Trading Corp	20	23
Guardian Inv (Conn)	20	24
do conv pf	32	36
do pf w w	24	28
Guard Pub Ut Inv ww	24	28
Guardian Rail Shares pf	24	45
Gude Winmill Trad Co	35	53½
Incorporated Investors	51	6½
Independ Trust Shares	6	

	Bid	Asked
Int Sec C Am 6½% pf	83½	..
do 6% cum pf	40	..
do A	10	..
do B	1½	14½
Invest Trust H A A	17	30½
do units	9¾	10⅝
Investment Trust of N Y	7¾	8¼
Investment Fund of N J	15⅝	..
Inv Trust Assn	15½	17½
Investors Trustee Sh	97	101
Jackson & C Sec 6% pf	80½	83½
do Assoc	30	..
Joint Investors A	100	105
do conv pf	10½	11½
Leaders of Industry A	7½	9½
Major Corp Shares	43½	44½
Massachusetts Invest	88½	90½
Mohawk Invest	3	3½
Mutual Management	8	9½
Mutual Investment A	8½	9½
Nation-Wide Secur B	7¾	8¼
North Am Trust Shares	1	3
No 9 So Am B	128	133
Northern Securities	40	43
Old Colony Tr Asso	45	49¼
Oil Shares units	83	84
Power & Light Secur	12¼	13¼
Power & Rail Tr Shares	10¾	11½
Premier Shares	9	9¾
Public Serv Tr Shares	22	26
Research Investment	22	..
Second Int Sec A	44	..
do 8% pf	65	..
do B	112	120
Secur Corp Gen 7% pf	30½	32
Shawmut Bank Invest	34¼	36½
Spencer Trask Fund	9¼	9¾
Stand Am Trust Shares	12¼	13¼
Stand Collat Trust	75	85
Stand Inv 5½% pf, ww	7	..
Stand Oil Trust Shares	9¼	54
S W Straus Inv units	90	9¾
Super-Corp of Am A	9¾	10⅜
do B	8¼	9¼
Syndicate Shares	8	8½
Trust Shares of Amer	8½	10
Trust Std Oil Shares A	9¼	8⅝
do B	8¼	..
Twentieth Century Shares	30	..
United Capital units	4	..
U S & Brit Inter B	15	..
do A	44	..
do pf	36¾	38¾
U S Elec Lt & Pw, A	9¼	10¾
do B	17	18⅛
U S Shares C 3	6	..
Wedgwood Invest	70	80
do pf		

BONDS

Stand Inv 5s '37, ex w	87	90

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 6

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF and Chain). Ludwig Laurier includes the second movement of Tchaikovsky's "Symphony Pathetique." 6:15.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Hugo Reisenfeld's "Children's Suite" is included. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Neeco Surprise Party (New England Confectionery—CBS). Premiere of new series. Regular contributers: Candy Kids; Bill Hansen, tenor; Jim Brennan, baritone; Vincent Howard, tenor. Henry Burbig and Irene Beasley, featured this time. 7:30.

Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra (Puller—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Pop" Concert (WEAF—T). Salon Singers; mixed chorus; orchestra direction Cesare Sodero. 8.

General Electric Gala Program (WEAF—T). Many of the most famous radio artists—Phil Cook, Roxy, Olive Palmer, Jessica Dragonette, Vincent Lopez, The Happiness Boys, and others in 90 minutes entertainment. 8:30.

Minstrels (WJZ Chain). 9:30.

Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). 10.

Moonbeams (WOR). George Shackley's bedtime music. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Rhythm Ramblers (CBS—T). Nat Brusiloff's orchestra. 6.

Peter van Steeden's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 7:05.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Muriel Pollack and Vee Lawnhurst, piano duo (WJZ Chain). The "Lady Bugs" wrestle with Phil Ohman's "Try and Play It." 10:15.

Will Osborne's Orchestra; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC, Chicago, 10:45.

"Ted Husing's Sportslants" (CBS—T). "All in a Day," by Mark Hellinger. 6:15.

"Exploring the Jungle for Science" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 8.

Romance of American Industry (CBS—T). 8:15.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy numbers. 7.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Southern folk songs. 8:30.

Dixie Echoes (CBS—T). Negro spirituals and folk songs. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches

The Jameses (WEAF—T). Sketch of American family life. 6.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). Family life of another kind and another period. 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Dixie Circus (Individual Cup—WJZ Chain). 8.

Wonder Dog (WJZ Chain). Rin Tin Tin in war time. 8:15.

"Reported Missing" (CBS—T). Hank Simmonn's presents Phil Mahler's mystery melodrama in four acts. 9.

Cub Reporter (WJZ Chain). Aline Berry and Peter Dixon. 10.

Recitals

Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS—T). Male trio. 7:15.

Jesse Crawford, organist (CBS—T). 10:30.

Troubadour of the Moon (WEAF Chain). Lanny Ross, tenor, with string trio. 11.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 7

Premiere of "Your Eyes" (Standard Optical—WJZ Chain). Instrumental ensemble with harp and mixed quartet playing and singing well-known musical references to the eyes. 4:45.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). 7:35.

"Radio Revue" (WJZ Chain). Skits and music by NBC soloists and orchestra in period soon to be occupied by Collier's Hour. 8:15.

Majestic Theater of the Air (Grigsby-Grunow —CBS—T). Variety program. 9.

Josef Pasternack's orchestra; soloist (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). 9:15.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF—T). Women's octet, tenor soloist and orchestra. 9:45.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Oilomatics Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain). 7:30.

Vocal soloists; male quartet; Muted Singers; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Choral Orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). Frank Black program. 8:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). 10:15.

Characteristic Music

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Latin dances by typical orchestra. 7:05.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS—T). Russian music by balalaika ensemble, vocal and instrumental soloists. 10:30.

"Coral Islanders" (CBS—T). Hawaiian music by native group and poetic readings by announcer David Ross. 12.

Vocal Ensembles

Cathedral Hour (CBS—T). Religious choral service. 4.

Mmes. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto; Jessica Dragonette, soprano (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). Each week for 17 weeks this noted woman, with a record of half a century of achievement, will sing one solo, generally a request. 8.

"Musical Memories" (WEAF—T). Salon Singers, mixed vocal group, Lew White, organist, from Mr. White's own studio. 10:45.

Recitals

Lew White, organist; Genia Fonaroiova, soprano (WJZ Chain). "Songs at Eventide" period. 6.

Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ" (CBS—T) 8.

"Nocturne" (CBS-T) Ann Leaf, organist, putting Columbia network to bed. 12:30 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain) Sea stories. 6:30.

"The Globe Trotter" (CBS—T) Wealthy New York clubman on tour of world. 8:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain) Currently popular melodrama. 8.

"An Hour of Shakespeare" (WJZ Chain) The work of William S. Rainey makes these periods particularly enjoyable. 9:45.

Talks

"Flying the Department of Commerce Airways" (CBS—T). Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics. 7:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss-CBS) Well-prepared material by Mr. Kaltenborn, Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain) David Lawrence, Washington editor. 9.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Classical hour directly from the Roxy Theater under the baton of Joseph Littau. 2.

Band Music

Mayhew Lake and his Band (CBS—T) Mr. Lake is one of the foremost arrangers of band music. 10.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Frankie Maynard's orchestra.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:15 Puddine Dessert Music.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 Whiting's Service Hour: Jacob Zayde, violinist; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Cavaliers Male Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos.
9:30 NBC, "Big Guns"; sketch.
10:00 Fox Furriers: Earl Nelson, John Herrick, soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—Tirrell Ensemble.
5:30 "Evening Echoes"; dinner music.
5:53 Plymouth Contest; Road Man.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Agricultural markets; Bookman.
6:20 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 Political talk.
6:45 Serenaders: vocal group.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "The American Golfer"; golf lessons, Alex Morrison; résumé, Grantland Rice.
7:30 "Mac and Al," vocal duo.
7:45 Political talk.
8:00 NBC, Premiere of Nestle Program: Helen Morgan, guest artist; orchestra direction Nat Brusiloff.
8:30 Le Boeuf and Penmen.
8:45 NBC, Natural Bridge Program: Lucile Barrow Turner, Negro folk songs.
9:00 NBC, Interwoven Program: Lady Bugs, piano duo; Louis Conrad, soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Armour Program: mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra.
10:30 Statler Organ, Lewis Bray.
11:00 NBC, Elgin Program: Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet; time signals.
11:15 Baseball; Sport Digest; weather; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:45 Ames Appetizers Orchestra.
6:00 New England Star Gazers.
6:15 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:30 Political talk; baseball.
6:45 Whittemore's Brilliant Moments: classical program.
7:00 Political talks; time.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's Program.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin P. Edgett.
8:00 Brunswick's "Star Dust"; recorded chorus and orchestra.
8:30 Kay's program.
8:45 Rogers' Song Cycle.
9:00 CBS, True Story Hour sketches.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Male Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Wrigley's "Prediction Interviews"; "Christy" Walsh interviews Knute Rockne.
10:45 CBS, "Dancing Yesterdays"; male quartet; orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 CBS, Will Osbourne's orchestra.
12:00 Jacques Renaud's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Lynn studio program.
5:30 Stoughton Kiddies Club.
6:00 News; baseball.
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 WHDH Trio; temperature.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Westminster Roof Orchestra; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—WEEI Orchestra.
12:10 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:35 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Braves-Giants.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 7

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WFCH, 1500kc-200m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and five letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

GREETING CARDS

Everyday Cards—15 for $1

Distinctive Cards for Congratulations, Birthdays, Anniversaries, etc. Finely printed in beautiful colors. You'll take pride in mailing them to friends. Send $1.00 for box of 15. If they do not positively please you, return at my expense; I guarantee refund.

MARY EMMA STEIN, Hannibal, Missouri.

MUSICIANS

AT liberty, music director, concertmaster, manager, experienced in symphony, opera, sound pictures, band, radio; violin instructor. JULIUS HERRLICH, 1818 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling something else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. consignments of stock sent, no expense except express. liberal commission.

ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANT manager's or buyer's position in ladies' or general shoes; 15 years' experience; best references; age 33; married; have family. J. M. 2082 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and five letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTANT—Small sets of books kept in spare time; sensible systems installed; income statements rendered; fees are fair. Tel. University 1537-J evenings (Cambridge, Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Five-room lower apartment newly decorated throughout; fireplace; 2 large piazzas; adults. Tel. Arl. 2122.

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents $40 and up; references. 454 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and inclinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3036-3979.

BOSTON Back Bay. Overlooking Fenway—3-room kitchenette suites, $45 up. Apply to JANITOR, 204 Hemenway St.

Hotel Kenmore

Two-room suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without hotel service; reasonable rates; quiet and refined surroundings; we invite your inquiry. See MR. WITNEY or MR. LIBBEY, Hotel Kenmore, 490 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

N. Y. C., 881 West End Ave. (92nd)—Unusual attractive 3 and 4-room furnished apartments, redecorated, high class residential section. $100 up. DUNN. Tel. Riverside 7785.

RIVERTON, N. J.—Philadelphia suburb—Six-room apartment; $60 monthly; beautiful surroundings; church convenient. 301 Bank Ave. Tel. 714.

The Kengate Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished suites, one to four rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools; newly decorated; elevators. Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1303 Boylston Street. BAC 1 Bay 4555.

WARE HALL

383 HARVARD ST. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Apartments With Restaurant Service

To let, suites of sitting room, 1 or 2 bedrooms and bath, outside rooms, open fireplaces, dining room exclusively for tenants; hardly 5 minutes walk to Harvard Square subway,. 2 minutes to surface cars. University 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, manager.

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Small furnished apartment for business couple; reasonable rent. Box B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN. No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

THE HOMESTEAD

For boys 6-14. Outdoor life; swimming; riding; progressive educational methods. Address Mrs. MARY M. STARR, M. A., Madison, Conn.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FOR QUALITY CONSTRUCTION CALL

A. J. MOORE
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

Office 9 Fletcher Rd., Woburn Tel. Woburn 1678. Shop 18 Union St., Woburn, Mass.
We Aim to Satisfy

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, ALTERATIONS, REMODELING (Apt. 5-C) 542 West 123th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Cathedral 2306.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial opportunities for Men and Women and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
Sta. 501 Cort. 2363
199 Broadway N. Y. C.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 230 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTIS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co., business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 9235.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished; 7 rooms, 3 porches; hot water heat with gas; 2-car garage; modern; large lot. Arl. 1891.

ATTEMPTS TO SAVE MEXICAN GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Efforts to extend game conservation to Mexico and Cuba will be undertaken by Llewellyn Legge, of Albany, newly elected head of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissions.

"Mexico stands in dire need of conservation of its game," Mr. Legge said. "Unless it joins with other progressive countries in protecting its veritable paradise of wild life, the country will soon be without any to protect. The country abounds with animals and birds, but the hunters also are abundant, and only drastic laws can save Mexico from being shot barren in a short time. Mexico has taken no steps in conservation legislation as yet. Cuba, too, will receive our attention."

FIRE FIGHTERS VOTE FOR 8-HOUR DAY

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—The International Association of Fire Fighters favors an eight-hour day, a 48-hour week and a three weeks' vacation every year for the firemen of the United States and Canada.

The firemen, in convention here, Sept. 4, cited their failure to benefit by any of the statutory holidays as a reason why they deserve an extra week of vacation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POULTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Philippine Islands is the latest foreign market in which a demand is developing for British Columbia's high-class poultry. Recently the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada carried to Manila a number of crates of pedigreed White Leghorns, which will form the nucleus of a proper breeding strain in the southern islands.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INFANTO NURSE—English and Christian Scientist preferred; position for Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Address all communications to MRS. JOHN F. RANDY, Barnstable, Mass.

WANTED — Governess, active, teach French, versatile, care two boys 8 and 11. Christian Scientists preferred. Box B-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE B. HEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY—For sale, 5-story house, 1 duplex, 3 simplex apartments; steam heat, automatic oil-burner; in 70's at West End Avenue. Box B-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Half duplex house with garage, sunny exposure; rent reasonable to a private American family. Aspinwall 8492.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—English cottage house, 4 rooms, garage; near schools, stores, cars; children welcome; also furnished and heated half-duplex house, 4 rooms, heated garage, sun porch. Granite 4894-W.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FULL size Chippendale rug and solid mahogany wardrobe (valet'a) almost new; very reasonable. Commonwealth 0813. 49 Norway St., Suite 1, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. J. F. & A. AUTO VAN CO., N. Storey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Kenmore 2907, Uni. 2796-W.

MUSICIANS

AUDITIONS for the positions of soloist and organist for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Great Neck, New York, will be held on the afternoons of September 21st and 28th respectively. For appointment and further information, address Chairman of Music Committee.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd—Newly furnished practitioner's office available, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, also evening hours. Tel. Riverside 2349.

PAYING GUESTS

DINE AND SLEEP AT YE OXEN YOKE, Kearsarge St., No. Conway, N. H.—A unique and comfortable place in which to dine and entertain one's friends; quiet rooms with wonderful mountain view; one dollar per person.

"LAUREL TERRACE," Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Beautifully situated modern home, high, restful; church near; excellent table; hour from City.

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND

Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 18.

PRINTING

200 BUSINESS letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything; reasonable, good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City; Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

GREAT NECK, N. Y.
Long Island's North Shore at Its Best!

Residential Property
FOR SALE—FOR RENT
Booklet of Great Neck on Request
ARTHUR F. RAUSCH, *Realtor*
Northern Boulevard at Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2010 or 2011

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 830

Wm. E. DODD
REALTORS
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.
See us for Friendly Places
Prices from $10,000 to $100,000.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; CRAFTEX WORK floors sanded and refinished. WHITE & CO., 31 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1993-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUNSET VIEW FARM

South Hanson, R. F. D., Mass.—Ideal place for rest and study; home cooking; prices reasonable; booklet. (MRS.) ELLA W. OLLMAN. We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Large bedroom with sun porch in refined home on quiet residential street; home cooking; suitable for two; elderly preferred; references. 40 Garfield St. Middlesex 5126.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 350-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 8900

BOSTON—Three connecting r

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

REDCABCOMPANY
Aspinwall 5000
Safety—Service—Satisfaction

CAMBRIDGE

ADDITIONAL WIRING
is an inexpensive way to get the *most* use of your electrical equipment.
Clark & Mills Electric Company
37A Brattle St. Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Univ. 1169
75 Newbury St. Boston, Mass. Tel. Com. 0368

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES for Children

Frank P. Merrill Co.
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at our new location
36 BRATTLE ST.
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries and Provisions

Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE STREET Uni. 10116
Flowers for all occasions

Gomatis Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 4188

BOOKS STATIONERY
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
AND CLOTHING
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
(Harvard Square)

Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.
699 MASS. AVE. UNIV. 6126

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Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
FRED HAYDEN, 19 Boylston Street
Established 1891 Tel. University 1697

HERSUM & CO., Inc.
Long Distance Moving
also local moving
770 Mass Ave. Tel. Univ. 0735

YELLOW CAB
CALL
PORTER 3000

Let us make your favorite Candies, Nuts and Tea Cakes *for your* Bridge, Tea, or Dinner Parties
The Wable Shop
33 Brattle Street, Harvard Square

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in
Allston Dedham Jamaica Plain Norwood
Back Bay Dorchester Medfield Quincy
Brighton Dover Newton Roslindale
Brookline Hyde Park Needham Roxbury
Walpole, West Roxbury.

FALL RIVER

Midway Furniture Warehouse
Between Fall River and New Bedford
Goods Delivered Anywhere
"Better Furniture for Less"

FITCHBURG

NICHOLS & FROST
Incorporated
Annual August Sale of Blankets
KENWOOD BLANKETS
$8.98 each, usually $13.50
Kenwood colors blend and harmonize into every decorative ensemble, adding a luxuriant touch that improves immeasurably the attractiveness of the bedroom, then beauty will be a joy for years to come. Take advantage of this sale. It means great savings to you. The higher comparative price suggested in this advertisement is the usual price at which this merchandise was sold on June 1, 1930. Every pair of blankets offered in this sale is new in our stock since Aug. 1, 1930.

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Sizes 2½ to 10—Widths AAA to EE
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MASSACHUSETTS

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THE STORE UNUSUAL
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Install an A. B. C. Oil Burner and Save Money
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"The Store of Service"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

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"The Little Store of Little Prices"
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Busy Bee Restaurant
Quality, Quantity, Service
Satisfaction, Economy
The taste that lingers *"sweet as honey"*
84 Main Street, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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Luncheons, Afternoon Tea, Candies, Salted Nut Meats and Ice Cream, all prepared on the premises every day.
We sell Women's Educational and Industrial Union Pastry.
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If you desire a home that individualizes the graciousness of your hospitality Gifford's resources and knowledge of 50 years can help you achieve it.
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Large assortment of New Fall Styles at reasonable prices
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Costume Jewelry *Hosiery*

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Exclusive Distributors of Cross Creek Coal (Our Leader)
We carry a complete line of fuels.
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No connection with any other establishment in the world
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MASSACHUSETTS

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BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS Laundering these our Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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The newest Felt and Velvet Hats
$2.95—$4.95

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MASSACHUSETTS

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You can still place your order at the lowest price and we know that this coal will please you.
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SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
The Only
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$8.00
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We Sell Fine Furniture for Less
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FLOWERS for Every Occasion
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A Service for Every Household
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We also carry a complete line of Children's School Shoes at Reasonable Prices

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WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
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COAL and COKE
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Let a man help you do the hardest of it for a very moderate price.
Loving, willing service rendered
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Pureoxia Ginger Ale
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Most Delicious Sundaes and Cool Drinks of Every Kind
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Latest Suits for Men and Young Men Custom and Ready-to-Wear
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(Continued)

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Personal Attention Prompt Delivery

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Household Linens and Blankets. Dry Goods. Pewter by Poole.
Taunton's Leading Department Store. Where shopping is a pleasure.
Established 1844 66-68 Main Street

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All over the United States stores of our company are bringing good merchandise to housewives at lower than usual prices because they sell only for cash.
You can save, too, by purchasing here.
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Ice Cream and Sherbets *in* Eleven Delicious Flavors *including* Frozen Pudding
CANDIES *LUNCHES*

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Established 1872
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Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
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Dependable Pleasing Standard *Service Work Prices*

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Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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WELLESLEY, MASS—Next to Liggett's
Contract for your pressing and you will save money by it, and you will have your clothes pressed always.
Tel. Wel. 0217-M and we will call and explain.

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MARY G. MORRISON
GIFTS *for* EVERYBODY
Greeting Cards—Stationery—Frames
Etchings and Prints
Italian and Costume Jewelry—Linens
24 GROVE STREET, across from Seiler's

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Gifts for all occasions
Small Colonial furniture in reproduction—Lamps Hand-Painted Shades, Towels, Handkerchiefs Bags Costume Jewelry, Pottery, Stationery, Home-Made Chocolates, Jellies and Preserves; Cards, Tallies.

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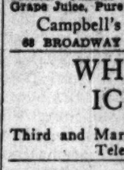

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

WHOSO judges harshly is sure to judge amiss. — CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

A Word a Day

Persiflage

This word is used to designate frivolous or bantering talk, light raillery, flippant treatment of a topic. It was incorporated in spelling and sense directly from the French *persiflage*, an extension of *persifler*, "to jeer," which goes back to the Latin *per*, "through," and *sibilare*, "to hiss." There is, fortunately, little of the jeering or hissing in our use of the term today; there is more of good-natured, light-hearted flippantness.

Among the synonyms we note: "banter," which denotes a playful quizzing usually upon something which lays one open to sly ridicule; "badinage," which is more trifling and delicate, such as the pleasant and gentle jesting which may safely be indulged in by sweethearts; "raillery," which is keen bantering, bordering on sarcasm. "Persiflage" differs from these in that it is more flippant.

Per-si-flage' is preferably accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled per-se-flash', in which the first *e* sounds as in pet (not as in person), second as in event, *a* as in arm.

"There was a turn for persiflage among them which came near stifling the honest emotions of gayety."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

"Cheer Up," Says the Poet. "There's Always Music for the Listening Ear. It's the Rhymer's Job to Write Down the Melody, but Who Wouldn't Be Better Off by Just Doing More Good Listening?"

Odds and Ends

Any Remarks?

"In New England," writes L. M. S., "hard wood and soft wood seem to grow invariably in rotation, i.e., when a forest of coniferous trees such as spruce or pine is cut, the next growth is of deciduous trees, such as maple or birch."

The Dry Revolt!

Eighty-four per cent of the contributions to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment for the first quarter of 1930 came from New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Illinois.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss's mother and dad arrived at Uncle George's farm today and of course I was glad to see them and I danced a jig and told them so—
Just the same, I felt pretty sad because I was sure they had come to take us home so the Boss could go to school—
Ol' Jerry tried to cheer me up by saying—"Well, you don't have to go to school—Let's ask them to let you stay a little longer"—
Well, I didn't tell him so, but I knew it wouldn't be much fun staying there without the Boss—
So I said, "Oh, well—I've been away quite a while—I guess I'd better get back and look after my bones and things"

In Lighter Vein

The Poor Husband

On her birthday she moved her low chair close to her husband's side as he sat reading. She placed her dear little hand lovingly on his arm and moved it along softly toward his coat collar.

"Hubby," she said.

"What, my love?" he asked.

"I was just thinking—"

"Were you, my love?"

"I was just thinking how nicely this suit of clothes you have on would work into a rag carpet."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Passing Show

Little Boy (who has just begun detective stories): "Do you think his beard is false, Mummie?"

More Truth Than Poetry

"Rags and bottles! Rags and bottles!" called the ragman.

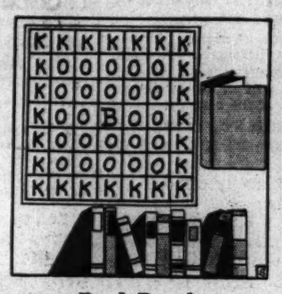
"Why do you put the two things together?" asked a passer-by.

"Because, sir," was the ragman's courteous reply, "wherever you find many bottles, you find the rags."—*The Outspan* (South Africa).

A Little Coöperation

"I've been thinking, my son, of retiring next year and leaving the business to you."

"There's no hurry, is there, Dad? You go ahead and work a few years more and then we can retire together."—*Masonic Craftsman.*



Book Puzzle

Starting with the letter "B" in the center, and moving up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see how many ways you can spell the word "Book."

For Others

Melbourne, Vic., Aust.

WITH the boom in talking pictures, and the erection of many palatial theaters exclusively for their screening, activities of the legitimate theaters in Australia have been drastically restricted and hard times seem to have fallen on actors and actresses. Many, regarding the prospects as dark, have left the stage; others are hanging on, hoping for things to improve.

It was the realization that some of his brother professionals were hard pressed that prompted a generous action by Charles Vaude, for many years a prominent figure on Australian vaudeville circuits and now chief comedian in the studio of Station 3DB in Melbourne.

During the radiocasting of the Test cricket descriptions and scores by 3DB Vaude, with his effervescent wit and unfailing good humor, has won universal popularity among listeners. So much so that several wrote to him sending gifts of money and suggesting the launching of a "shilling fund" for his benefit, all cricket listeners to be invited to subscribe. Vaude expressed his gratitude for the gifts, but announced that instead of keeping the money for himself he proposed to distribute the entire sum received to needy actors in Melbourne.

"Some of them are right up against it," he said over the air. "They're too proud to tell you about it; the only person they will ask for a loan is a fellow actor—and that's their privilege."

It was a kindly thought on Vaude's part, and he hopes the shillings will roll in generously so that he may relieve some of the distress existing among Melbourne Thespians.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Postmark Puzzle:

Salem, Ore.; Concord, N. H.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Boise, Ida.; Madison, Wis.; Olympia, Wash.; Atlanta, Ga.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Denver, Colo.; Boston, Mass.; Lansing, Mich.; Topeka, Kan.

The Children's Corner

Foxey's Wise Nose

FOXEY, the black and white fox terrier, opened sleepy eyes and listened. He was in his own kennel in the warm basement. Why, he wondered, were all those feet flying about in the kitchen overhead, when it couldn't be anywhere near time for breakfast.

He wasn't long finding out, though, for Bobby came flying down the cellar stairs, and over to Foxey's little house. "Come on, Foxey," he cried. "We're all going over the hill for a load of wood, and you are going too."

Foxey jumped up, wagging his short tail, and barking with delight. Up the stairs they raced together. Breakfast was over, and Mother was packing a lunch basket. "We're going to stay all day," explained Bobby. Daddy's going to drive the horses around by the road, and you and Mother and I are going to walk over the hill, and meet him at the spring for lunch. Won't that be fun?"

Foxey barked and jumped about to show how glad he was, and very soon they started.

The walk over the hill was very exciting, as they went through pine trees and bushes, and rocks, Foxey dashed about, digging furiously under the biggest rocks, putting his nose down into the hole he made, and sniffing, and then digging some more until Bobby called him to come along.

When they reached the top of the hill, where the spring was, the trees were very tall and thick, and there was Daddy, busily loading the wagon with wood which had been cut and piled long before and left to dry ready for use.

When the wagon was full, they ate their lunch and had a cold drink from

Foxey Ran Ahead Here, There, Everywhere Among the Bushes.

the spring, and then rested a bit, while Foxey scurried about, following the strange new smells that came to his keen little nose.

"Time to go home," said Daddy at last. "We'll all ride home on the wood."

Slowly and carefully the big horses drew the load down the wood road through the trees, with Mother, and Daddy, and Bobby perched on top. Foxey ran ahead, here, there and everywhere among the bushes. Jog, jog, trot, trot, went the horses' feet all the way home. Daddy climbed down, Mother climbed down, Bobby climbed down.

"Where's Foxey?" asked Bobby suddenly. They had forgotten all about him. "The last I saw of him," said Daddy, "he was racing around in a meadow alongside the road. He will probably be here in a few minutes." But Foxey didn't come, and minutes lengthened to hours. It was supper time, and then bedtime and still no Foxey.

You see, he scampered about in the meadow so long, and went so far, that the load of wood was out of sight when he remembered about it. Worse still, although he put his nose in the air and sniffed and sniffed, he had lost the scent of it. He didn't know what to do for a minute, then he scampered straight back the way he had come, to the spring. Once there, his wise little nose found the scent of Bobby's feet, and of Mother's, and of his own. With his nose close to the ground he raced away, following, following through the woods the way they had come that morning. No stopping now to dig under rocks. On and on, wherever the scent led, there went Foxey.

Daddy was ready to close the house for the night. He walked out to the road for a last look for Foxey. From the direction of the hill he heard a faint sound, and in the starlight he saw a dim white form. In another moment Foxey was wagging his tail at Daddy's feet.

Gathering him up in his arms, Daddy hurried to the house where a great welcome awaited the little dog. As soon as he had been fed, Foxey was tucked away in his snug house in the basement, ready for a long night's rest.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

What About the Newspapers?

THE Bureau of Prohibition of the Treasury Department is issuing a series of monographs each of which is a factual survey of some phases of prohibition enforcement. The latest one deals with "Public Coöperation in Prohibition Law Enforcement" and is both of interest and value as showing the extent to which real coöperation with the Government officials is cheerfully maintained by many classes of citizens. The bureau finds it receives practical support from railroad and express companies, real estate boards, civic agencies, public utility transportation companies, automotive and allied concerns, and many other groups identified with the business of the nation. So intimate has become the alliance between the enforcement authorities and the railroads that the report declares:

> A survey made by the prohibition administrators responsible for enforcement in interior districts of the South, Southwest, Middle West, and West, shows conclusively that liquor transported by rail is extremely negligible in volume at the present time in those sections of the country.

This statement, it will be noticed, omits the railroads of the East and Northeast, presumably because the proximity of the Canadian border and the seaboard makes it peculiarly difficult to check the delivery to the roads of smuggled liquor. Nevertheless, the report cites many instances in which such shipments have been detected by the good work of the railroad police and reported to the authorities.

The real estate boards and civic agencies of many sorts are active in coöperation. Despite the clamor in the wet press concerning the multiplicity of speakeasies, real estate owners and organizations having for their purpose the maintenance of property values recognize the fact that such law-breaking places affect neighboring values for the worse. Forms of leases which include an eviction clause to cover prohibition law violations are more and more becoming normal. The coöperation of real estate boards is forcing speakeasies out of business districts into houses, and even apartment houses. The bureau deals directly with such boards in urging owners to insist upon leases which give them authority to act promptly in the event of a discovery of the violation of the prohibition law by tenants.

Taken all in all, this little pamphlet offers an encouraging outlook upon the progress of prohibition enforcement through public coöperation. Yet we find in it one serious omission, covering a topic so important that it might very readily be made the subject of a separate pamphlet. No evidence is given of any effort by the bureau to obtain the coöperation of newspapers in urging the general acceptance and observance of the prohibition law.

In many cities of the United States the newspapers are themselves the greatest deterrents to such general observance. They ridicule and denounce the law, and in instances advise its nullification. A great newspaper systematically warring against the observance of the law is by all odds a greater menace to good order, and a more effective encouragement to lawlessness, than a score of speakeasies or an army of smugglers. If the bureau has been doing anything to enlist the support of newspaper owners along with railroad executives, directors of realty boards, heads of women's clubs, and automotive executives, the report gives no indication of that fact. We are not so unsophisticated as to believe that such an endeavor to obtain coöperation would be attended with immediate general success. It might, however, be worth while to make the attempt and to publish frankly and dispassionately a record of the response elicited.

No Tr-r-rouble, Madam!

A WARM tribute to the efficiency of the woman telephone operator has just been paid by the British Post Office, which apparently is seriously contemplating the displacement of its entire staff of male operators by women. The only means of effecting the necessary improvement in the nation's service, the Postmaster-General intimated, was thus to employ women. Coming from so authoritative and so impartial a source, the eulogy which this statement involves cannot but gladden many an admirer of the excellencies of temper and good sense displayed in such an unobtrusive way by the many thousands of women telephone operators.

The provision of right numbers does not by any means exhaust the usefulness of the woman telephone operator. Indeed, according to the recently reported speech of one of the heads of an important British business firm, the woman telephone operator's pleasant voice and courteous language are of inestimable value in smoothing away every roughness of disposition of prospective customers and even in encouraging them to conclude a business deal.

So impressed, it seems, is the English business man with the influence that a sweet-voiced telephone operator is able to exercise over invisible and often problematic customers that he advises every firm that is in possession of so mellifluous a boon to expend the utmost care in making her stay with the firm a permanent one. Alas! Only too often, it appears, it happens that the dulcet strains that persuade a customer to do business also entice him, to the irreparable loss of the firm, to greater bliss, for in the unequal tussle between commerce and Cupid the latter generally is an easy winner. But if a woman telephone operator is capable of making herself, in the opinion of unsentimental business men, so valuable an asset to the firm she serves, her service as constant and untiring dissipator of troubles must be literally beyond price. The wonder is that so little is done by the public by way of acknowledging the great debt it owes to her.

Capitalism's Answer to Communism

HOW is capitalism to meet the challenge of Communism? It is a question which thinkers all over the world are recognizing must be faced by every nation in which private property is today the basis of social organization. Confronted, not only by the Socialist promise—so far unfulfilled even in Russia—of equal distribution of goods, but by the claim that collectivist production on the soviet plan is more economical than the individualist system, what are the non-Socialist nations to do?

One answer is offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. He declares that capitalism can preserve itself by continuing the present political and economic system, but adopting such a socially minded attitude as will recognize that the welfare of the whole social group must predominate over that of any individual or class.

In this connection Dr. Butler discerningly points out that Communism as it is practiced in Russia today means neither political nor economic equality, but power and privilege for one class, the industrial workers.

But his own recipe for a better state, while commendable enough as to theory, is extremely intangible as to practice. Beyond the general declaration that capitalism—which he insists is really liberalism—should become socially minded, Dr. Butler's most nearly definite proposal seems to be that accumulators of great wealth should not regard as a wholly private possession "that which the authority and consent of the many have permitted them to acquire." In this connection he says:

> It is the use of great wealth made by a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, a Harkness, a Rosenwald, and others like-minded with them which most completely justifies liberalism in offering opportunity to the individual to make these vast accumulations.

But is this remedy good enough? Can philanthropy—however wise and worthy of praise—substitute for fairer economic conditions? Will those who have not accept such promise of largesse from those who have, in preference to the Communist promise of an equal division of property? Aside from the fallacy of judging the two systems only on their material benefits, are arbitrary private benefactions an antidote for the lure of public socialistic sharing? No! Capitalism must have a better answer to the Soviet challenge. And there are many who believe that it has.

Their theory may be much like Dr. Butler's—recognition that an economic or political system fails or succeeds in the degree that it assures the greatest good to the greatest number. But they believe that capitalism, as it is known today in the modern industrial system, has reached a place where it is being forced by enlightened self-interest to insure a more equable sharing of its profits.

They rely on the compulsion of self-preservation rather than on any hope of voluntary philanthropy. They see in industry's necessity to create purchasing power to buy its products at the same time it creates the products a lever which will force it to provide wages as carefully and generously as it provides dividends. Overproduction may be only another word for underconsumption, which itself often means underdistribution.

The new recognition that the better a wage earner's pay the better market he becomes for all the products of industry has caused the greater industrial leaders of the United States to make a point of maintaining wage levels in the present doldrums of business. Further pursuit of the same reasoning should lead to a wider distribution of the benefits of industry. Such fairer distribution of earnings will do more, not only to provide more humanitarian conditions but to preserve the capitalist system than will any private distribution of charity.

Security in Old Age

THE quest for security is a major interest throughout the entire career of most individuals, and the desire for serenity and security, especially in old age, is universal. It is a boon which individual initiative is not always able to achieve. Often poverty and misfortune seem deterrents. Under such circumstances there is a growing tendency for the state to intervene and assure its needy citizen security against want in old age.

An experiment along this line has just been started in New York State, which on September 1 began to receive applications for old-age relief under a new section of its Public Welfare Law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. The section is entitled, "Security Against Old Age Want," and provides for the granting of relief allowances to the needy aged, beginning on January 1 next, with the cost borne equally by the State and the counties or cities in which the beneficiaries have their legal residence.

Relief may be given under the new law to a person who:

1. Has attained the age of seventy years and is unable to support himself either in whole or in part; and has no children or other person able to support him and responsible under the law for his support;
2. Is a citizen of the United States;
3. Has been a resident of the State of New York for at least ten years immediately preceding his application for old age relief;
4. Has resided in and been an inhabitant of the county or city in which the application is made for at least one year immediately preceding the date of application;
5. Is not in need of continued institutional care.

The law thus recognizes that, where possible, relief shall be extended to the needy aged in their own homes. Institutional care is provided only in instances where special needs and circumstances indicate it to be preferable. In fact, the grants are intended only for persons living in their own homes or in the homes of relatives or friends, and will not be given to persons living continuously in institutions.

It is estimated that there may be 50,000 eligible applicants in the State, and that an average of $20 a month may be granted. The entire cost would thus be $12,000,000 a year. The amount of the allowances will be based on the needs in each individual instance as disclosed by careful investigation by specially trained investigators.

What contributions the administration of the new law may make to the solution of the age-old question of old-age security will be awaited with interest. If it proves economically sound and humanely workable, it will be another step toward humanly establishing the concept of a beneficent and friendly universe.

Do Advertisements Educate?

ADVERTISING in newspapers and magazines, by radio and through other mediums, has become something more than an attempt on the part of manufacturers and distributors to sell their goods; it is in many cases an honest and far-reaching method of education for the mass of consumers who will, in the majority of cases, buy the product of which they have gained some knowledge through the advertisements.

An interesting analysis of certain types of advertisements has recently been made by Miss Edith Abell, assistant professor of home economics in the University of North Dakota. She reports in the Journal of Home Economics that she selected from popular magazines of 1926 100 advertisements of food products, clothing and textiles, to discover what they contained that would make the reader a better buyer. She found that factual information was given in the majority of food advertisements, sometimes the process of manufacture or methods of preparation were given, many included recipes or offered to send them upon request. Specific qualities of the product were frequently discussed.

Of the textile advertisements studied the same was true. Fastness of color, reliability, process of manufacture and historic origin of design were some of the educational features of these advertisements.

After these had all been classified and analyzed for misrepresentation, exaggeration, etc., similar advertisements from current magazines were selected for comparison. Concerning these, Miss Abell says:

> Exaggerations or partial truths were found in only very few of the 1930 advertisements. In general advertisements that detract from the buyer's competency are fewer, and it may be said that the magazine advertising of foods and clothing has, during the past three years, gained in educational value for the consumer.

Such findings should afford those who make much use of advertisements added confidence, and they should inspire advertisers to greater efforts in the direction of strictly honest presentation of their goods.

Britain's Political Weather

THE Bromley by-election, on which was centered virtually every major element of political controversy in Great Britain today, has proved an extremely illuminating barometer. It records definitely that the economic winds now blowing across the British Isles are coming from protectionist sources, and forecasts that in the wake of these protectionist winds may come a political hurricane.

The issue of empire free trade—which is protection by one device or another—dominated the Bromley campaign, and the result was an impressive victory for the protectionist stand. Both E. T. Campbell, the successful official Conservative candidate, and V. C. Redwood of Lord Rothermere's improvised United Empire Party, advocated the same policies in very nearly the same words.

As the Manchester Guardian aptly expressed it, they differed slightly in vehemence, but not at all in substance. Together they polled nearly two-thirds of the total electorate at the expense of a striking reduction in Liberal and Labor votes. The outcome unquestionably reveals the increasing favor with which British public opinion is viewing the protectionist program. But just as the Bromley election was economically simple, it was politically complex.

The intervention of the United Empire Party, whose only apparent dissatisfaction with the official Conservatives is that Stanley Baldwin does not seem to be pressing the policy of empire free trade with sufficient truculence and passion, split the Conservative vote even beyond expectations. The effect was that a seat which has always been Conservative with a constituency in which the majority today obviously want some form of protection, was nearly handed over to the free trade Liberals.

In this fact rests a timely warning to the Conservatives, and in the remarkable decrease of the Labor vote rests a hint that a general election may be nearer than observers have heretofore been inclined to think. This startling division in the ranks of the Conservatives may very likely prove to be more of a passing challenge to Conservative leaders than a permanent break in a Conservative constituency. Unquestionably the outcome greatly strengthens Mr. Baldwin's hand in urging upon his own party a more positive and persuasive leadership on behalf of the practical forms of empire free trade.

Editorial Notes

A director of the New York Noise Abatement Commission recently made the statement that under maximum traffic conditions a lion would have difficulty in making its roar heard in the city's streets. If an actual experiment were tried, however, the lion could console itself with the fact that it would have little difficulty in making its presence known.

The proposed choice of raspberry and currant bushes as Liberal and Conservative emblems in the next British election surely does not indicate the sizes of the fruits of victory expected.

Schools will soon be opening, and another endurance record—earned by many a mother—will be set up.

If Hawks can fly 240 miles an hour, how fast can one hawk fly?

The Land of the Long Twilight

GOTHENBERG

IT IS past 10 o'clock as the little white steamer draws away from the wharf at Abo and commences her tranquil wending of the beautiful island-dotted way that leads into the Baltic, yet the sun still glows in the West, at least another hour above the horizon. This is sixty degrees or more north, and were we in the Western Hemisphere, we should be so far into the subarctic wilds as to be outside civilization altogether. Yet here in this Land of the Long Twilight it is a soft summer evening.

Through the fair Finnish archipelago everything suggests one of the pine-fringed bays of the Maine coast. Here are the green isles with their summer cottages, the little nooks of coves and inlets, the rocky promontories, and the placidly moving sailboats seeking their harbors after a long day. Time and geography seem to be set at naught, to be merely illusions. It is late, yet still day. We are far north, yet in a sweet and balmy clime. Even at midnight a soft eerie glow holds over the sea. The sun has just vanished in what seems a final sudden drop behind the western horizon, as if anxious for a trifling respite ere coming forth again in little more than two hours.

* * *

In the morning, basing our reckonings upon the clock, for the sun has declared it day many hours ago, we come upon deck to find ourselves among the islands of an even fairer archipelago. And in the distance the spires of the queen of cities, radiant Stockholm, silhouette themselves against the clear sky.

Though one may have entered, on just such a serene morning as this, the fairest harbors of the Seven Seas, Sydney and San Francisco, Rio de Janeiro and Hong Kong and Honolulu, no lovelier scene can ever have delighted his eyes. For Stockholm is, indeed, the "city radiant," and for her matchless beauty the island-studded harbor is an appropriate setting.

Here on one side is a green-clad hill rising abruptly from the sea, its summit crowned with the ruins of some feudal castle. Just beyond is another with a modern hotel, terrace- and garden-surrounded, looking directly down upon the lively harbor. Islands are everywhere, and every vantage point they offer has its hotel or restaurant or pretentious villa or simple cottage. Yet nowhere is there an offense to the eye that would revel in all these beneficences of nature. It is as if everyone had built with a thought for the beauty of it all, with an intent to heed the suggestions of nature and not to oppose her, with justifiable pride in a land and seascape almost beyond compare.

* * *

The Swedish capital is well advertised, to be sure, but hers is a charm defying the printed word. And in summer, at this season of the long twilight, she is at her best. Each summer day approximates almost two or more southerly climes, and nowhere are there such sweet hours as those when the sun is descending toward the western horizon, slowly, it seems, as if loathe to leave the fair scene before it.

Twilight comes at about eleven and presently settles into semi-darkness for a few hours, since there is an hour's difference of time between Helsingfors and Stockholm. Finland, during most of the summer, knows no complete darkness at night, and the visitor feels his habits strangely confused. He remains about until long after his usual retiring hour, awaiting a night that does not come; and then, scarce is he asleep, ere the sun is once more blazing in at the windows, though the timepieces allege that it is but 2 a. m. At Stockholm, however, clocks go back one hour to Western European time, and that brings long and delightful summer evenings in the Land of the Long Twilight.

The "city radiant" has offered visitors an extra attraction this summer in the comprehensive Swedish Industries Exposition, but that is only a detail, for Stockholm is an exposition in itself and one of the world's finest. It is a revelation in city planning and building and in the possibilities of bringing to city dwelling a large measure of comfort and contentment. Smiled upon by nature originally, the region about Stockholm has been beautified by all the resources available to a prosperous and cultured people, until a gorgeous setting has been developed for a gleaming jewel of a city.

Out of it many ways lead, north, east, south and west, and every one is full of joy to the tourist. But the best of all is the Gota Canal way, this amazing route across the country through lake and river and narrow canal, making intimate contact with the Swedish peasantry, passing their thriving farms, winding in the long summer evenings through narrow streams, where the tree branches often touch the decks of the neat little steamer; hearing the country folk singing along the shady byways to the tune of the inevitable accordion, instrument beloved of Scandinavian peasants.

During the season of the long twilight the Gota Canal trip is one of the tourist's memorable adventures, however far he may have roamed. It occupies three days and two nights, and life is happy on board these immaculate little white Swedish steamers, where the passengers presently become almost as one family party. The fare is excellent, as it never fails to be everywhere in Sweden; progress is very leisurely, scarce faster than a walk, through the canals themselves, and one becomes as intimate with Sweden as if on a walking trip.

* * *

Many curious medieval towns are passed, and at some the tarry is for an hour or two. At Valstena, there is a great castle, said to have been built by Gustavus Adolphus; and near by is Berg, where fifteen locks in quick succession lower and raise the steamers from and into beautiful Lake Boren. At Trollhattan, one of the greatest power stations in Europe has recently been built, utilizing water power to the extent of nearly 200,000 horsepower. Here locks have recently been completed which raise vessels considerably higher than those at Gatun, in the Panama Canal, the water being let in from below at the rate of 110,000 liters a second. These are perhaps the most modern canal locks in the world.

Gothenberg itself, western terminus of the canal tour, is second only to Stockholm in charm, as befits the city of Gustavus Adolphus, "Lion of the North," defender of Protestantism. The stranger is rather amazed at the moment of his arrival to discover no fewer than eight first class hotels all within a biscuit's toss of the station. So much for the material requirements. But a step or two about reveals even better things, including a magnificent park with terrace restaurants, expansive gardens, splendid old trees, and the band and orchestral music which never seems absent from almost every quarter of a Swedish town.

Truly are the Swedish people appreciative lovers of the beautiful and the artistic, and in this alone their high culture is declared on every hand. Stockholm is the climax, of course, but in the season of the long twilight all of Sweden is a delight to the tourist, for it offers, as do few other parts of the world, a rare combination of natural beauty and the ultimate in social culture.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

OF ALL the fascinating things to be seen by the Paris visitor in the endless window shopping that the city affords, none is more delightful than the lifelike wax figures that the shops on the Grands Boulevards are using to display the latest in men's suits and coats. These inanimate manikins are not mere woodeny forms on which to drape clothes, but exact reproductions of different types, realistically molded. The result is the most exciting exhibition of models imaginable. For a dashing sports attire there are gay blond youths, with each an individual figure and face, and each figure and face in a different mood. For everyday attire there are various types, the stern and adult professional man absorbed in thought, the business man with one hand in his pocket, another making notes on a pad, still another with a welcoming smile extending his hand to an imaginary caller, and each of a different height, build and person, all attired to perfect taste.

Let's Go and See the Manikins

One of the most intriguing of these models, which day and night attract large crowds, is an exhibit displaying raincoats. It is a most realistic scene. There are some six figures in the group, representing a street scene, with the wind blowing and rain falling. The former is realistically represented by the crouching figures of the men, their pulled-down hats, buried faces and wind-blown coats, held in that position by hidden stays. The rain is represented by a sprinkle of water the entire length of the window and draining on mats. Some of the figures are facing one way and some another, all in correct rainy-weather attire, which is a matter of greatest moment to Parisians and visitors these days of a particularly damp summer.

* * *

In these days of wonderfully ingenious computing machines it is interesting to learn that as long ago as the seventeenth century Pascal invented one, a working model of which is to be found at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in Paris. M. Malassis, technical counselor to the Conservatoire, has recently restored the machine and discovered that it includes devices which are common to its modern counterpart. Pascal was eighteen years old, according to M. Malassis, when he invented the adding machine. Besides being a great philosopher, the illustrious author is also accredited with having invented the wheelbarrow, to have been the first to build an omnibus, and to have organized a bus service which ran for some time in Paris.

Adding Machine by Pascal Shown

* * *

Plans are rapidly progressing for the establishment of a new American school of music at Rambouillet, near Paris, where it is planned to emphasize training for the operatic stage. Mrs. Hannah Butler, Chicago music teacher, is directing the undertaking, which is being supported by a group of Chicagoans interested in music and its furtherance. It is the plan of the organizers to hold courses during the summer months at Rambouillet and during the winter and spring in Chicago. Although the new school is being established primarily for young and talented American students, a limited number of French scholars will also be admitted.

American School of Music Planned

* * *

The international motion picture industry is centering attention on the studios recently completed at Joinville by Paramount, for the production of films in ten major European languages. These studios constitute one of the largest and best equipped talking picture plants in the world. The first year's production schedule calls for ninety feature films and more than fifty short subjects, according to Robert T. Kane, general manager of production for Paramount in Europe. The Joinville unit cost over $2,000,000 to build and employs a permanent personnel of over 250 to operate it. Joinville is thirty minutes by car from the heart of Paris, and has for years been one of the chief centers of the French film industry. The completion of the plant now raises the movie community to international eminence, with Paramount's plans for a many-language talkie production.

Talkies in Ten Tongues Planned

* * *

According to Michel Benisovitch, a member of the Association Syndicale de la Presse Etrangère of Paris and several other societies, who has just returned from a four months' tour of the United States, the future prospects of the development of America as an art and antique market depend on the increase in the number of collectors of moderate means. Heretofore only the very wealthy were interested in this field, M. Benisovitch declared, but there is now developing in America a growing demand among people of moderate means for such objects. The great expansion of foreign travel by Americans since the war, in M. Benisovitch's opinion, is largely responsible for the growth of enthusiasm for genuine articles of art in the American home.

New Market for Antiques Is Seen

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Eleven, Going Up, Up—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been very interested in following the letters on the Editorial Page which have submitted sentences with a number of "thats" together. How will the following do for a sentence with eleven "thats"?

He said that: that that "that"—that "that" that that "that" that that person mentioned refers to—is a pronoun.

This sentence is almost a direct copy of that by T. C. Hollingshead, but with two more "thats" inserted.

West Summerland, B. C. GEORGE H. MOSSOP.

Why Are Covered Bridges?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the Monitor has settled this problem of the covered bridge, is it not about time my "previous question" should be moved and put to a vote—"Why is the ocean so near the shore"? That this may not become involved in matters of international defense, I wish to register my answer—so that tourists can get off the boats. SETH BROWN.

New York, N. Y.